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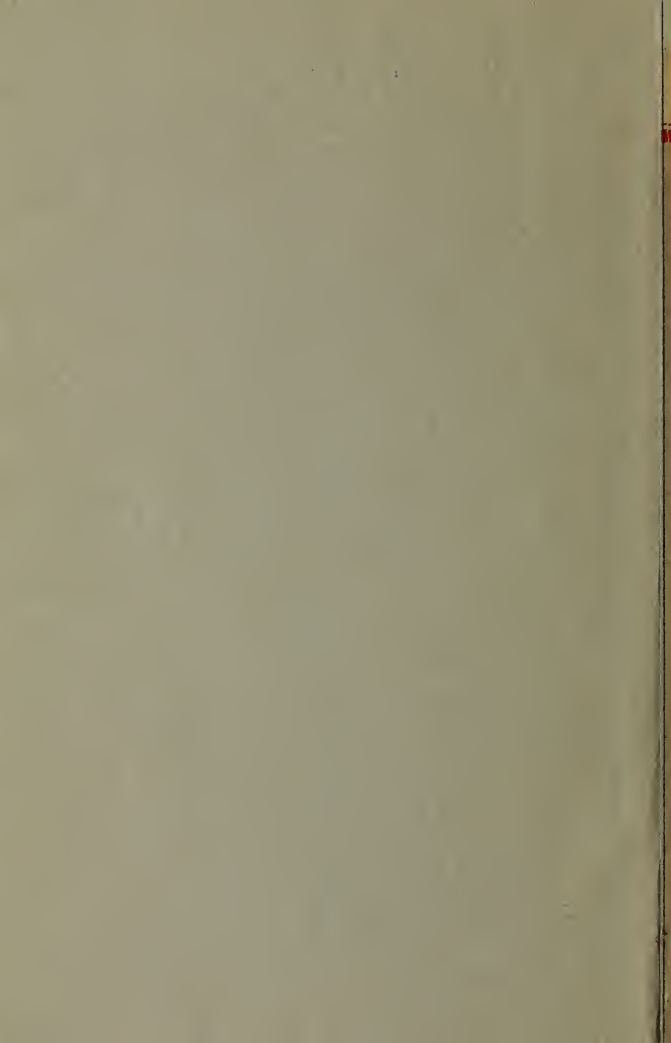


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SOCIAL SCIENCES







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A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

of

THE EARLY ORGANIZATIONS *of* PRINTERS

By ETHELBERT STEWART

Special Agent United States Bureau of Labor



Published by

The International Typographical Union

Indianapolis, Indiana

1907

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This Documentary History originally appeared in Bulletin No. 61, issued in November, 1905, by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. It is reproduced in its present form by order of the Colorado Springs Convention of the International Typographical Union.



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A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE EARLY ORGANIZATIONS OF PRINTERS^a

INTRODUCTION



THAT a number of disconnected typographical societies existed in various parts of the United States prior to the formation of the unions as now constituted, while not perhaps generally known, will not be new to students of the history of labor organizations. The references to these early organizations are usually hazy, containing no more than a mere statement that they existed at certain dates, with no evidence offered of the truth of even these statements. In this article it is believed the first attempt is made to be specific in the information presented about these early organizations. In this respect at least the article represents pioneer work in its field, not only in the reproduction of documents, but in the resort to minute books of these societies, as a source of information about other kindred societies. Thus the transcription of circular letters from other societies, upon the records of the Columbia Society, or the New York or Philadelphia societies, has furnished documentary proof of the existence of many printers' organizations nowhere else referred to. So far as the documents could tell the story little else has been said. Such explanation as seemed absolutely necessary to an understanding of the documents, as, for instance, the changing industrial conditions which prompted the intense feeling against the professional editor or publisher who was not at the same time a "practical printer" has been given briefly in notes; while the effect of the great employ-yourself movement socialism of 1830 to 1850, so apparent in the radicalism of the documents of that period, is briefly referred to in the text. The addresses "to the trade" or "to the public" have been reproduced in full, and for the most part without comment, the one object always kept in view being to let the workmen of that period tell their own story. Point of view is everything, and as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to state another man's point of view except from your own, the only way to be sure of getting the early printer's point of view is to let his documents present his case. Even then it is hard to realize why some things which seem so trivial today were so serious to men in 1815 or 1830.

^a Acknowledgments are due to Mr. R. H. Cressingham, of New York, for the loan of valuable material in connection with the New York Typographical Society of 1809; to the officials of the library of congress for many courtesies; to the officers of the International Typographical Union; to Mr. James C. Britton, of the bureau of labor; and to the officers of the Washington Typographical Union.

Because of this conviction, that in dealing with the affairs of a generation other than our own the best way to tell the workingman's story is to let him tell it himself, no attempt to preserve literary style or unity has been made. In fact, literary quality has been consciously sacrificed to include as many extracts from documents or minute books as possible, to the end that the workman himself should have the floor.

No attempt has been made to present a consecutive sociological study. It has seemed more in consonance with the work of the bureau to present the raw material for an economic study of early printers' organizations, rather than to make such study.

No reference is had to statements in any of the general histories of the organized movements of American workmen, hitherto published as such. Not because such histories were not consulted, or are not valued, but because the restricted purpose of this article was to be confined exclusively to the documents of the early organizations, and all temptations have had to be resisted which would have carried the article beyond a strict conformity to the title—"A Documentary History." There is here no pretense to completeness. Effort was made to locate as many as possible of the old constitutions, price lists, and minute books, and copy or examine them. No thorough canvass was made or attempted. It is doubtful, however, if anything missed would bring up any new problem or condition not touched upon in some of the documents found. The period covered by actual documents is from 1786 to 1853, the price lists extending to 1836. North, south, east, and west are represented not equally, it is true, but sufficiently to make it more than probable that all the problems of the printers in the early days are at least referred to. The original purpose of limiting the article to the period prior to the formation of the National Union in 1852 has been deviated from only to include a few organizations that were outside the sphere of influence of the National Union. Histories of the National Union and its successor, the International, are easily accessible, and intrusions here have been studiously avoided, except when in footnotes it has seemed necessary to follow a subject to its final disposition; as, for instance, the woman compositor question and the uniform wage scale. The Cincinnati wage scale for 1853 was included because it represented a section of the country not distinctively covered by earlier documents.

Copies of constitutions and price lists as far back as 1802 are presented in the appendixes, and are believed to represent every stage of growth from the benefit societies of the first part of the period and the associations of the middle period, or from 1830 to 1840, to the present unions as exemplified by the constitutions of 1850. Special effort was made to ascertain the numerical strength of these early organizations, with gratifying results in many cases.

In a few instances copies of printed constitutions and price lists were found in libraries, particularly the Library of Congress; but by far the greater number were copied from old minute books of the societies, and are not to be found in print except in these appendixes.

Not only are the economic reasons for some of the things done by the unions (as limitation of apprentices) to be found in a study of their

history; but the gradual transformation of sentiments into customs, and the evolution of trade interests into "union principles," goes on so gradually before our eyes in these minute books that we can understand them better.

In the early constitutions and minutes of these organizations will be frequently found stated in terms those "union principles" which have since become a part of the subconscious thought life of the "union man," and no longer printed or stated, because nobody in the union supposes it necessary to state basic principles. Just as no man in introducing his wife specifies that a legal marriage ceremony has been performed, or in talking about his children stops to explain that they were born in honorable wedlock; and the man who asks for an explanation or a verification of these taken-for-granted and socially fundamental assumptions, unless he represents some semi-savage tribe where such status is not indubitable, is simply inviting trouble for himself. So much of this unrevealed ultimate principle exists; so much depends upon an understanding of this submerged or subconscious, and to the trade unionist axiomatic, hence never expressed thought life, that students of organizations coming from a different mental atmosphere often fail to find in unions that which is the reason for their existence—the soul of purpose by which they live.

These "fundamental principles of trade unionism" are often the codified experiences of former generations under industrial conditions that no longer exist, and can not now be understood by a mind not inheriting an intuitive perception of them, except by a study of the early organizations in which they were formulated and of the conditions which suggested them. Of no other institution is it more true than of trade unions that they can only be read in the present by the light of the past.

BEGINNINGS, 1786 TO 1830.

Whatever of associated effort there was among printers prior to 1795 was temporary, having a single purpose, and when this was accomplished the compact was dissolved. It was the custom in all trades to call a "general meeting" of the trade whenever a matter of importance to all presented itself. Such calls were signed by one or two men of recognized influence in the trade. These meetings, usually held in private homes, were organized by the election of officers, a statement was made of the purpose in calling the trade together, and after discussion resolutions were adopted embodying the views of those present upon the question presented. When the meeting had decided what the attitude of the trade was to be, all those present, if willing to do so, signed an agreement to stand by each other during the difficulty. Committees were appointed, and frequent meetings were held during the trouble, especially if it proved to be a strike and of some duration, thus creating the impression that a permanent association of journeymen had been formed. It is certain that some of the strikes in colonial times were undertaken with no more of an organization than this, and while,

there is nothing inherently improbable about the existence of permanent unions in colonial times, since they had been in existence in England and Europe for many generations before, yet we should be cautious about concluding from such a statement as "The journeymen bakers of New York went on strike in 1741," that therefore there was an organization, other than a temporary understanding, among them.

The first, probably, of such understandings among journeymen printers was in New York city in 1776, when a demand for an increase of wages was made by them and refused by their employers, with the result that a strike was called, which, proving successful, the association ceased. Again, in Philadelphia in 1786 an attempt by the employers to reduce wages to \$5.83½ a week was made the occasion for calling the trade together. The statement issued by the printers at this meeting has fortunately been preserved, and was as follows:

"At a meeting of journeymen printers of Philadelphia held at the house of Henry Myers on Wednesday evening, the 31st ultimo, the following resolutions were unanimously entered into and ordered transcribed for publication. In consequence of an attempt having been made by some of our employers to reduce our wages to 35 shillings per week:

"Resolved, That we, the subscribers, will not engage to work for any printing establishment in this city or county under the sum of \$6 per week.

"Resolved, That we will support such of our brethren as shall be thrown out of employment on account of their refusing to work for less than \$6 per week.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1786."

This document is signed by twenty-six printers, probably comprising a majority of the competent men in the city at that time. There are indications that this struggle lasted for some time, but none whatever that the organization of printers had any purpose beyond the immediate one of resisting that reduction of wages, or any existence after this single purpose was accomplished. The document is important, however, as showing that the sentiment of supporting each other in time of a strike, out of which the union strike-benefit fund grew, existed among printers long before unions as such were formed.

In 1795 an organization was formed in New York city known as "The Typographical Society," comprising in its membership most of those working at the trade at that time. It was the first known society devoting its energies to trade conditions and wage scales that existed for any appreciable length of time.^(a) So far as known it was the

^a The "Company of Printers of Philadelphia," organized in 1794, was an association of employers and job printers, not of journeymen, as is so often stated. While it is not the purpose of this article to go into the question of employers' associations, yet this one of 1794 is so frequently referred to as a labor organization, its constitution being listed in a very recent bibliography of trade union publications as such, that

first society not called into existence by an immediate exigency of the trade, and ceasing to exist when that exigency was removed. The

it seems advisable to settle the matter definitely by reproducing the document, a copy of which is preserved in the library of congress. It will be noted that article 14 provides that the company shall "regulate the prices at which its members shall execute printing work, determine the terms if employing journeymen, fix penalties for the violation of their regulations," etc., and is signed by nine individuals and firms, among them some who were of more than local importance as printers and publishers. (See Bishop's History of American Manufacturers, Vol. 1.) The term "printer" was applied only to employers in the earlier times, and, later, to both employers and journeymen.

Aside from the historical value of the document itself and the importance of eliminating it from the literature of trade unionism, it is submitted as one of the few constitutions extant of a form of association known as "companies," which formed a link between the merchant guilds of the late middle ages and the employers' associations of today. The document follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY OF PRINTERS OF PHILADELPHIA, 1794.

Assured that the interests of every profession depend, in a high degree, on the union and co-operation of its members; impressed with the necessity of associating for the purpose of securing those advantages which are at present attached to the printing business, as well as for the purpose of extending them; and persuaded that such association will conduce to insure the harmony and good fellowship of those by whom it is composed; we, the subscribers, printers of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby constitute ourselves a society, under the name of the Company of Philadelphia Printers.

ARTICLE I.

The company shall be formed of such printers of the city and liberties, as are present at the adoption of this constitution; of such as shall join the company within one month subsequent to said adoption, and of such as shall be hereafter elected in conformity to the third article.

ARTICLE II.

Every person previously to his being considered a member, shall subscribe the constitution, and by such subscription solemnly engage to comply with the articles thereof, as well as such regulations as may be made under the same.

ARTICLE III.

A printer may become a candidate for admission into this company, either on application by letter or on the nomination of a member; in either case his name shall be submitted to the company, at one regular meeting, and be balloted for at the next regular meeting; should, however, an unanimous voice be expressed for proceeding to an immediate election, all delay shall thereby be suspended. If the votes of two-thirds of the members present be in his favor, he shall be elected a member.

ARTICLE IV.

A member on admission shall pay the sum of \$2 and the sum of \$1 annually afterward during his membership.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be four regular meetings in every year, viz., on the

Typographical Society of 1795 lived two and one-half years, or until far into 1797, and succeeded in securing an increase of wages to \$1 per day for New York city printers.

In 1799 the Franklin Typographical Society of Journeymen Printers, of New York, was organized. Mr. David Bruce, the famous type

second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, and on such other days as the company shall fix by adjournment, or as shall be fixed by said meetings.

ARTICLE VI.

Six members shall be sufficient to proceed to business.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be chosen by ballot, on the second Tuesday of January in every year, a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a committee of three members, who shall be called the committee of inquiry.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should any vacancies occur in said offices, they shall be supplied at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be the duty of the president, or, in his absence, of a chairman, to preside at all meetings; to preserve order among the members; to call a special meeting whenever he sees it expedient; or, at the request of three members, to sign orders on the treasurer, whenever the company shall so direct; and in case the members are equally divided on any question to have a casting vote. On the death, resignation, or absence from the city of the president, such of his duties as are necessary to be exercised between the meetings of the company shall devolve on the secretary.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be the duty of the secretary, under the direction of the president or chairman, to keep a fair statement of the proceedings of the company. In the absence of the secretary, a secretary pro tempore shall be chosen.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive such sums of money as shall accrue to the company; to pay the same on the order of the president or chairman, and to keep a fair statement of the funds of the company, subject to the inspection of any member.

ARTICLE XII.

It shall be the duty of the committee of inquiry to obtain all information in their power, respecting the adherence to, or violations of this constitution, and the resolutions adopted in pursuance thereof, by the members of the company; and to obtain information of the state of the printing business in reference to printers not members and to report the same to the company.

ARTICLE XIII.

A motion made shall be addressed to the president, which, when seconded, shall be submitted by the president to the consideration of the company. The question shall then be put, and be decided by a majority of votes.

ARTICLE XIV.

When the company are organized, they shall have the power to

founder, was its first president. This society formulated the first complete wage scale ever adopted by the printers of New York city, and went on strike for its enforcement. No copy of this scale has been preserved. It demanded 25 cents per 1,000 ems, and not less than \$7 per week in book and job offices, and \$8 per week on newspapers. None of its records and no copy of its constitution could be found, but from contemporary newspaper files it is learned that the "Franklin Typographical Society assembled at the house of Mr. P. Becanon, No. 87 Fair street, to celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of American Independence July 4, 1801."

The Daily Advertiser, of New York, in its issue of February 4, 1803, printed the following notice:

"A regular meeting of the Franklin Typographical Society will be held at their rooms, 63 Stone street, on Saturday evening, February 5, 1803. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

"By order of the president:

"JOHN COLLINS, *Secretary.*"

regulate the prices at which its members shall execute printing work; to determine the terms of employing journeymen; to fix penalties for the violation of their regulations; and, in general, to adopt such rules as may be considered conducive to the prosperity of the printing business.

ARTICLE XV.

Any member may withdraw from the society by removal from the city; by a relinquishment of the printing business; or by signifying his disposition thereto at a regular meeting: *Provided*, That, in the last instance, he do not cease to be a member until the next regular meeting: *And also provided*, That on such secession he place in the hands of the treasurer the sum of ten pounds for use of the company; should, however, two-thirds of the members present dispense with the payment of this sum, it shall not be demanded.

ARTICLE XVI.

Any proposition of amendment to this constitution shall be made at a regular meeting, and not be brought to decision until the next regular meeting: previously to which notice shall be given to the members by the secretary, that it is proposed to alter the constitution.

ARTICLE XVII.

A member may be expelled for misconduct by a majority of the company, provided that such expulsion be made at a regular meeting, and that such meeting be not the one at which it is proposed to expel him.

ARTICLE XVIII.

On the adoption of this constitution the company shall proceed to the choice of officers, who shall hold their appointments until the day fixed upon for the annual election of officers.

Adopted September 11, 1794.

W. YOUNG.
ROBERT COCHRAN.
RICHARD FOLWELL.
SAMUEL H. SMITH.
WILLIAM GIBBONS.
HOFF AND DERRICK.
JACOB JOHNSON.
WILLIAM W. WOODWARD.
MORDECAI JONES.

It would appear from this that the society had grown too large to meet in the private homes of its members and strong enough to have a hall, or at least rooms of its own.

In its issue of September 19, 1803, the New York Evening Post had the following acknowledgment:

"The president of Franklin Typographical Society, of New York, acknowledges the receipt of \$83.50 from the Philadelphia Typographical Society for the relief of such of our members as may be distressed in consequence of the prevailing epidemic."

The minutes of the Philadelphia Society show that at its monthly meeting in June, 1803, "it was voted to contribute \$83.60 to assist the printers in New York city who may be suffering from ravages of the yellow fever."

The Franklin Typographical Society of New York ceased to exist in 1804, but the bill of prices formulated by it remained the standard of wages until September 20, 1809, when the New York Typographical Society, organized early in that year, formulated a new scale.

As further tribute of a documentary character to the work of this society of 1799-1804, may be cited the first paragraph of a letter written August 25, 1809, by the secretary of the New York Typographical Society:

"NEW YORK, August 25, 1809.

"GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the New York Typographical Society, by a resolution passed the 19th instant, have directed me to inform you that the customary price per token for working super-royal paper is 37½ cents, and 48 tokens (which is supposed to be the number you work per week) at that price would be \$18. The present society, however, have yet no established prices, either for presswork or for composition, but the price which is here mentioned is that which was instituted by a former association in this city, and which we believe is now generally conformed to."

So much space has been given to this organization because to it belongs the credit of formulating the first detailed scale of wages presented to employers in the printing business in the United States, and because, curiously enough, while the earlier society of 1795 is sometimes mentioned by writers, this much more important one of 1799-1804 is not referred to by any of them.

The Philadelphia Typographical Society was organized in 1802, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest existing organization of the craft. Up to 1831 it existed as both a benevolent and a trade society, as was the rule among the early societies. In 1831 it became a purely benevolent association, and as such exists today.

February 22, 1802, this society formulated a list of prices (which is believed to be identical with that of the New York Typographical

Society in 1800), and, prefacing it with a neat address to the employers, submitted it for acceptance.(a) A photographic reproduction of the only copy of this price list known to be now in existence is here presented.

Sir,

Philadelphia, February 22, 1802.

THE "Philadelphia Typographical Society," take the liberty to furnish you with their *List of Prices*. We hope that we shall be indulged with at least a candid examination of our demands....we presume you are not unacquainted with many of them. We would wish to be placed on a footing, at least, with mechanics....our wages have, in no instance, kept pace with them. We have the merit of not being the most dissatisfied, and in no one instance of demanding anything unjust. We have, in the following statement, confined ourselves to what a majority of the employers in this city give. Our object is, to have one uniform price established. In doing this, we shall act as men towards men....no person will leave his employ until he has given a reasonable notice....in return, we expect that your conduct towards us will be equally candid. Indeed, we cherish a hope, that the time is not far distant, when the employer and the employed will vie with each other, the one, in allowing a competent salary, the other, in deserving it. Under these impressions we submit the following prices to your decision.

COMPOSITION.		PRESS WORK.	
	<i>Dol. Cr.</i>		<i>Dol. Cr.</i>
Per week, not less than	8 00	Per week, not less than	8 00
Every 1000 m's, from Brevier to } English, inclusive }	25	All paper below medium, per token	30
Common Rule or Figure work	50	Ditto above medium	37½
		Broadsides, per token	75
		Cards, per pack	12½
		A single pack of cards	30
		All small jobs	30

GEORGE WHITE, *President.*
JOHN CHILDS, *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM LITTLE, *Secretary.*

W. W. Wands, }
E. Conrad, } *Standing* { J. W. Scott,
B. Greaves, } *Committee.* { A. Scott,
J. M'Ilvaine, } { P. Denham,

George Tomlin,
Ira Jones,
Francis Wrigley,
John Claypoole,
Edward Whately,
William P. Love,
Alexander Boland,
James Winward,
John Kinsley,
Nicholas Kornfech,
George Phillips,
Alira Dowell,
James Meares,
Charles Lee,
William Alexander,
Isaac Pitman,
Benjamin Dickson

John W Allen,
Thomas B Abercrombie,
Francis Lauder,
Henry Garson,
Stephen Sewell,
John Whately,
Silas B. Hunt,
Thomas Towns,
Samuel Akerman,
John Pigeon,
William Faithful,
Thomas Stewart,
John Bernard,
Jacob Bezuman,
William Corneil,
Horatio Route,
Samuel Starr

Joseph Bedford,
George Thompson,
John Dow,
William Carle,
Robert Maxwell,
Patrick Mulligan,
James C Covery,
William Hanley,
Thomas Dalton,
John Cooper,
James M'Kibbin,
Arthur Colerake,
John Alexander,
Nance H Gibbs,
Andrew Snyder,
John Robinson

a The bibliography appended to Sidney and Beatrice Webb's "History of Trade Unionism" in England gives "the scale of prices of the Edinburgh compositors for 1805" as the oldest printers' scale. It may therefore develop that this Philadelphia price list is the oldest in the language.

The constitution of this society, which was not finally adopted until November 6, 1802, is given in full in Appendix A, No. 1, and is believed to be the oldest constitution of a labor organization extant in the United States. No printed copy of the document was found, but a transcript was made from the minutes of the society for the purpose of this article.

While the constitution gives prominence to the sick and funeral benefit features of the organization, as did the early craft guilds and still earlier burial societies, nevertheless, unlike them, it does not entirely conceal its industrial purposes. The journeymen printers had secured the acceptance by the master printers of their price list of February 22, and under "a desire to consolidate the present good understanding and harmony which now happily subsists among the brethren of our profession," the constitution of November 6 was adopted. In addition to a sick benefit of \$3 a week and a funeral benefit of \$10, "in every case when a member may be thrown out of employ, by reason of his refusing to take less than the established prices," the board of directors "shall advance, if required, on his own security, in their discretion, such sum per week as will be sufficient to defray his ordinary expenses," and, furthermore, if such person was unable to return the money so loaned, then an assessment should be levied upon the membership to repay the same. To this incipient strike-benefit fund was added an obligation upon the part of at least the officers of the society to use their influence to secure employment for members in preference to non-members, and, above all, membership in the society was conditioned upon having "served an apprenticeship satisfactory to the board of directors." It is impossible to read the minutes of the meetings of these early societies, however, without being convinced that the serious purpose of their existence was not made prominent in their published documents. They had an exoteric and an esoteric side. To the public they pointed out their benevolent features. The real work was done in executive session. However, a great many of their members joined them because of these benevolent features, and thought their mission confined to this, so that there were always two factions, one demanding more and more of trade regulation by the society, the other opposing any interference in trade matters, and constantly urging a further extension of the mutual benefits, from an "alimoner's" point of view.

At its monthly meeting of December, 1802, the society appointed a committee to draft a memorial to congress praying for an additional duty on all imported European books. April, 1803, it raised the price of composition on daily newspapers to 30 cents per 1,000 ems, placed a charge of 20 cents on each alteration from copy after proofs were corrected, and passed a "lost-time" rule as follows:

"Whenever an employer agrees to pay for lost time it shall be at the rate of 15 cents per hour."

In June, 1803, the society raised the initiation fee to \$2; voted

\$83.60 to the printers in New York who were suffering from yellow fever; then passed the following not at all eleemosynary measure:

"WHEREAS, Several employers have taken laborers at presswork, and thereby the business has been materially injured: Therefore,

Resolved, That no member of this society shall be permitted to work at presswork with any person who is not regularly bred, bound apprentice till 21 years of age, except under penalty of expulsion."

In 1806 it began expelling members on first offense for working below the scale of prices, and in February, 1807, extended the obligation to all members, theretofore resting upon officers only, to aid members in securing employment in preference to non-members by the passage of the following:

Resolved, That if any member of this society who shall procure employment for any person or persons who are not members of this institution in preference, and knowing at the time of the procuring of such employment that there are members of this society then out of actual employment, such member or members so offending shall on conviction be subjected to a fine of \$5, and for second offense be liable to suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the directors: *Provided, nevertheless*, That this resolution shall not be construed to the prejudice of members interesting themselves in behalf of strangers in distress or emigrants from Europe."

The year 1807 marks the development by the Typographical Society of Philadelphia of much that has been thought to have originated with modern unionism, such as the demand for the exclusive employment of union men, the monthly "working card," and the adoption of a system very suggestive of the "house of call," or union employment bureau. At the meeting held April 4, 1807, the initiation fee was raised to \$4 and the funeral benefit increased to \$25. After these concessions to the "alimoners" this resolution was passed and a committee appointed in accordance with its terms:

"WHEREAS, Many illegal practices and abuses hostile to the established regulations of this society, as well as injurious to the interests of each and every industrial member thereof; and whereas, also, the said abuses and illegal practices on the part of the employers are tamely submitted to, and in some instances connived at by the employed, to remedy which and to make such further inquiries as they may deem necessary,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the art, and whether any and what abuses are practiced, and what regulations it may be expedient on the part of the society to adopt, to check and do away with all such abuses and irregular practices hostile to the interests and well-being of its members, and that the committee report the results of their investigations."

Apparently there is a studied vagueness about this resolution so unusual that one is at a loss to understand it until it is learned from the report of the committee that the resolution is aimed not at members of this society, but at the master printers, who were cutting prices and employing "two-thirders," or persons who, not having finished their apprenticeship, were willing to work for anything they could get. The report of the committee follows:

"In reviewing the present state of the art, it is with considerable regret that we dissent from a very prevalent opinion, which we can not think was even true when it was first formed.

To say that 'printing was in a highly flourishing condition' may be well enough applied to themselves by the gang of pettifogging master printers, but the great body of the journeymen and the few respectable master printers know it to be false. The prices received by the master printers six years ago were better for common work than what they receive at present. At that time all common work gave them 64½ cents, whereas at present they only receive 45 cents, and in some cases even less.

"The committee are of the opinion, that in order to maintain that harmony which as yet happily exists between the society and the master printers, it would be expedient to hold a conference with them on the subject, and make such regulations in the prices as the nature of the times may require, and enable employers in all cases to give the preference, and, if possible, never to employ any other than members of this society, or at least men who have served a regular apprenticeship."

September, 1807, the society adopted the following regulation:

"Resolved, That cards be printed by the society, to be renewed by the secretary every month, for the benefit of those out of employment, stating that they are not in arrears; and such persons who can not produce the same, on inquiring of a member for a berth, he is prohibited from informing the said person under penalty of \$1 for every such offense."

As yet no journeymen's society had been strong enough to maintain, indeed none had had the temerity to advance any apprenticeship regulations. There was a customary apprenticeship rule that had come down from the masters' guilds to the effect that a term of six years, between the ages of 15 and 21, was necessary to constitute a journeyman. But the old guild conditions were gone, and the new conditions were only forming; neither the conditions nor the workmen's societies were ripe for a definite stand on the regulation of apprenticeship. The Philadelphia society, at its meeting of December, 1808, took such stand as it could on the problem by enacting that no member should teach an apprentice who was not bound before his eighteenth year; the penalty for violation being not only expulsion from the society but notices of such expulsion to be sent to the other societies of printers. This is the

first intimation of the exchange of names of objectionable printers, which afterward developed into the "unfair lists," "rat lists," etc.

The regulation as passed reads:

"That from and after the 1st day of January, 1809, no person, a member of this society, shall teach or assist in teaching any person in the art of printing who may have arrived at the age of 18 years.

"And be it further resolved, That if any member or members of the Philadelphia Typographical Society shall, in violation of the rule in that case made and provided, undertake to instruct, or in any manner assist to instruct, in any branch of the art of printing, any irregular person included in the foregoing resolution, such member or members shall, on conviction, be expelled from the society, and notice of such expulsion shall be communicated to the different typographical associations throughout the United States as the president of the board of directors may think proper."

The latter part of this resolution not only marks the beginning of the "unfair list," but raises the question as to what other typographical associations existed in the United States at that time.

So far as can be definitely ascertained, from original records at this late date, there were no other such societies in existence in December, 1808. In "Thomas's History of Printing" it is stated that "The Boston Typographical Society was organized in 1803," without giving any clue to the authority for the statement. In 1809 the Philadelphia society received a communication from the Boston Typographical Society, stating that it had just completed and presented a scale of prices to the employers. The letter gives an impression that the society had been but recently organized, though it does not say so. This society seems to have been short lived, as another of the same name was organized November 25, 1815, as appears from a letter in the minutes of the New York society, a copy of which is transcribed elsewhere. The records of the Boston Typographical Society, after its demise, were placed in the library of the Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston, which was organized in 1822 as a purely beneficial society, admitting to membership both employers and employes, and prevented by its constitution from taking any part in trade matters. This society still exists, but the records of the journeymen's organization have been lost. The latest mention of the Boston Typographical Society is in 1826, when it sent a communication to the Columbia Typographical Society, at Washington, D. C., as shown by the minutes of the latter society. The Faustus Association of Printers was organized in Boston in 1805, but this was an employers' association, to regulate prices of work done for the public. It can not, therefore, be confidently asserted that there were any societies, outside of Philadelphia, in existence when the Philadelphia society passed its resolution in December, 1808; but it is not improbable that there were such in Boston and Baltimore. The Baltimore Typographical Society is referred to in 1815 as one of the older

societies. The date of its organization has not been ascertained, and none of its records could be located. Unfortunately, also, the present typographical union of Baltimore, organized in 1831, lost its records in the great fire of February, 1904, just a few months before the collection of data for this article was begun.

The condition of the trade in New York city seems to have deteriorated rapidly after the collapse of the union in 1804. In June, 1809, a coterie of printers met in the private house of Mr. David Reins, 49 Barclay street, to discuss the question of organization. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and report Saturday evening, July 1. At this meeting the constitution was presented, adopted, and an organization perfected by the election of S. W. Andrews, president, and David Reins, secretary. One of the most active men in the organization of this society, known as the New York Typographical Society, was Mr. Samuel Woodworth, author of *The Old Oaken Bucket*. All efforts to secure a copy of this constitution for the present article have proved futile. From the start the society took what was at that time a radical stand along trade lines, though embodying in its plan the beneficial features common to all trade societies of the time.

The first efforts of the society were directed toward the education of the journeymen in the purposes of the organization, and inducing them to join. At a meeting held July 29 two members (pressmen working at the office of the *American Citizen*) reported that when they notified their employer that they could not longer work for less than the customary standard of wages fixed by the scale of 1800, they were both discharged and their places given to "two strangers." A committee was appointed to wait on the "strangers," and later, when this committee reported, a letter was ordered to be sent them which so explicitly states the purpose of the society that it is transcribed in full:

"NEW YORK, August 25, 1809.

"GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the New York Typographical Society, by a resolution passed the 19th instant, have directed me to inform you that the customary price per token for working super-royal paper is 37½ cents, and 48 tokens (which is supposed to be the number you work per week) at that price would amount to \$18.

"The present society, however, have yet no established prices, either for presswork or for composition; but the price which is here mentioned is that which was instituted by a former association in this city, and which we believe is now generally conformed to. [This was the society of 1799-1804.]

"The board of directors, however, actuated only by motives of interest for the profession, have also directed me to inform you that, having expressed your determination to use all honorable means to increase the wages, both of compositors and pressmen, if necessary, and to support and maintain the honor and dignity of the trade, the best manner in which you could evince your sincerity would be by joining the society, whose objects and conduct you seem to have mistaken. To establish equitable prices for our labor is the principal object for which we

have recently associated, and which we hope in a short time to accomplish. The first step toward this is an increase in our numbers, and we conceive it to be the duty and the interest of every journeyman printer in the city to come forward and unite with his fellow-craftsmen in promoting an object which has for its end the benefit of the whole.

"Should you, gentlemen, conceive the above observations satisfactory and have a desire to promote the objects we have in view, I would observe that the board of directors meet every Saturday evening at the house of Mr. Clark, (Harmony Hall), to whom an application can be made at any of their meetings. "D. H. REINS, *Sec'y N. Y. T. S.*"

The organizers of this society began at once, as a part of their vigorous policy, to open communication with all similar organizations in the country, to which they mailed a circular letter dated September 9, 1809, and which proposed nothing less than an exchange, from time to time, of what is today known as "unfair lists;" that is, that whenever a printer does what to the union is considered an unfair thing in trade matters, other unions shall be notified of the fact. That this principle was then new, or practically so, is inferred no less from the arguments used in the circular to maintain it, than from the letter of the Philadelphia society in reply. Both these letters follow:

"NEW YORK, September 9, 1809.

"GENTLEMEN: In all classes of society experience has proven that there have been men who, laying aside those principles of honor and good faith which ought to govern their conduct toward their brethren, and for a mere gratification of private interest, have set aside the obligations they were under by violating the ordinances which they had pledged themselves to maintain.

"It is for the interest of the profession that such persons (if any there are) should be discountenanced; and to the end that the knowledge of their sins should follow them, the directors of the New York Typographical Society have directed me to open a correspondence with you, by requesting, if compatible with your constitution, that in cases where members of your society or others of the profession may have acted dishonorably toward it, and should leave —— for this city, you would be so good as to transmit information to them, the favor of which, on a like occasion, would be reciprocated.

"The directors of the N. Y. T. S. sincerely hope that an instance of this nature may never have to be recorded, yet it appears to them that the adoption of a rule like the above might be attended with mutual benefit. There is nothing which acts more powerfully on the human mind than shame. It makes the coward bold, the miser generous; and it is to be hoped that it will ever deter a journeyman printer from conducting unworthily toward his brethren when innate principle is wanting.

"Accept the assurance of my esteem for you gentlemen, and my sincere wishes for the prosperity of the —— society.

"D. H. REINS, *Sec'y N. Y. T. S.*"

To this elaborate argument for and cautious statement of one of the protective features of unionism, so universally understood today that it is never stated in terms, the following equally remarkable reply was received from the Philadelphia society. The "second letter of the 23d" referred to was one announcing the completion of the wage scale of September 20 by the New York society.

"PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1809.

"SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo and 23d instant came duly to hand, and I have to apologize for the delay in forwarding an answer.

"That of the 18th embraced a principle which was not readily acceded to—and the consideration of it was twice referred to the opinion of a select committee—a report was made this evening and finally adopted by the following words: 'The committee thinks proper to report that they have considered the letter referred to them, and are of the opinion that the principle set forth therein is a good one, and will have a tendency to promote the interests of the two societies, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That whenever any member of this society shall act derogatory to the principles of this constitution, and shall leave this city for New York, information shall immediately be forwarded to the New York Typographical Society.'

"As I am decidedly opposed to the principle, it can not be expected that I should dilate upon it. I beg leave, however, to assure you that the will of the majority is my guide, and that I shall consider it my duty to act in strict conformity to the resolution.

"Your second letter of the 23d instant has given inexpressible pleasure to the members of the board and of the society in general. The energetic measure you have taken, had been so long wanting in the respectable city of New York that the friends of equal rights reflect with disgust upon the humiliating condition in which our brethren suffered themselves to remain there; and the following hope now held forth that they have broken their manacles with a determination that they shall never be riveted again, will be fostered and cherished, nay, assisted, as far as constitutionally may lay in their power. But the old adage will here apply, and should be attentively considered: 'He that will not help himself shall have help from nobody.' Persevere in your laudable struggle, and remember that no great end was ever yet attained without danger and difficulty.

"Be pleased to accept my best wishes and regards for your society, and believe that I am, with the sincerest respect, your humble servant,

"JOHN CHILDS,

"President Typographical Society of Philadelphia."

September 20, 1809, the society adopted a scale of prices, no copy of which has been found, but which it is known did little more than restore the scale of 1800 on common work while providing for the classes of work not covered by any former standard of wages.

A circular letter was printed and sent to the master printers, of which a copy follows:

“TO THE MASTER PRINTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

“GENTLEMEN: Between employers and employed there are mutual interests depending, mutual duties to perform. To the end that these may result in harmony, certain rules and regulations should be adopted. Therefore, we, the journeymen printers of the city of New York, having duly and deliberately taken into consideration the present irregular state of the prices in many of the printing offices, and conceiving that they are inadequate to a comfortable subsistence, have united themselves into an association for the purpose of regulating and establishing the same. The annexed list, framed with a due deference to justice and equitability, is presented with a view that it may meet your approbation.”

Upon receipt of the above the master printers formed an organization, and as a first move asked for a postponement of the date when the new regulations should go into effect. This the journeymen declined. To gain time, the masters' association then agreed to the demands, but at once began to advertise in other cities and towns for printers, offering good wages and permanent positions. As an offset, the Typographical Society's board of directors instructed the secretary to—

“Inform the different typographical societies in the United States that this board have reason to believe that it is the object of the master printers of this city, by advertising for a great number of workmen, to fill the city with hands and thereby be enabled to reduce the prices of work in this city to their former standard.”

The members of the society were instructed to send information of the situation by letter to all outside journeymen of their acquaintance.

Evidently the master printers were having some success with their plan, and, to bring the matter to immediate issue, the Typographical Society called a strike, beginning October 30, 1809, for the enforcement of their scale. Most of the master printers soon agreed to the scale, but quite a number fought the issue bitterly, and what was for that time a strike of considerable duration resulted. Strike benefits were paid weekly, and it is not until December 18 that the last entry on the minutes is found recording money appropriated to the “brethren who had been thrown out of employ in consequence of their refusing to work for less than the established prices.”

During this strike the society discovered that one of its members had secretly arranged to work for less than the scale in an office ostensibly paying the society's rate of wages. Immediately the other members of the society refused to work in the office with him, and requested

that he not only be expelled from the society but that his name be sent to the other societies. For some time the society was busy expelling members who had secretly worked below the scale during the strike. However, the struggle had cleared the atmosphere perceptibly.

As showing the situation before the strike, it may be stated that the report of a committee appointed by the society to "investigate the state of trade" and "list those working for less than the established price" showed compositors working at 20 cents per 1,000 ems, pressmen working at 25 cents per token (240 sheets), and numberless boys at from \$4 to \$4.50 per week. At one office they report:

"There is a man working at press who occupies the situation of two journeymen, who is said to have served no apprenticeship at the business."

Out of their experience came an amendment to their by-laws, passed December 23, within a week after the close of the strike:

"No person shall be admitted a member of this society unless he shall have duly and regularly served the term of three years as an apprentice to one branch, namely, either as a compositor or as a pressman."

On December 30, 1809, they issued a circular letter, going into the whole matter of "half-way journeymen," afterwards called "two-thirds," and the laxity of apprenticeship regulations. It was addressed to the employers, and as it is the earliest survey of the situation in the trade from the workman's point of view it is, notwithstanding its length, given in full below:

"TO THE MASTER PRINTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

"GENTLEMEN: Viewing with deep concern the improper practices in many of the printing offices in this city, the journeymen composing the New York Typographical Society have appointed the undersigned committee to address you on the subject, and represent the many evil effects they have on the art of printing in general and its demoralizing effects on its professors.

"The practice of employing what is termed 'halfway journeymen' in preference to those who have served their time, while it holds out encouragement to boys to elope from their masters, as soon as they acquire a sufficient knowledge of the art to be enabled to earn their bread, is a great grievance to journeymen, and almost certain ruin to the boys themselves. Becoming masters of their own conduct at a period of life when they are incapable of governing their passions and propensities, they plunge headlong into every species of dissipation, and are often debilitated by debauchery and disease before they arrive at the state of manhood. And it also tends to an unnecessary multiplication of apprentices, inasmuch as the place of every boy who

elopes from his master is usually supplied by another, while at the same time the runaway supplies, after a manner, the place of a regular journeyman, and one who, probably, has a family dependent on his labor for support.

"We would also beg leave to call your attention to a practice as illiberal and unjust as the former, and attended, perhaps, with evils of a more aggravating nature. We mean that of taking grown men (foreigners) as apprentices to some twelve or fifteen months, when they are to be turned into the situations of men who are masters of their business; which men are to be turned out of their places by miserable botches, because they will work for what they can get. By these means numbers of excellent workmen, who ought to be ornaments to the profession, are driven by necessity to some other means of support. When a parent puts out a child to learn an art, it is with the pleasing idea that a knowledge of that art will enable him, when he becomes a man, to provide for himself a comfortable subsistence. Did he know that after laboring from his youth to manhood to acquire our art he would be compelled to abandon it and resort to some business with which he was totally unacquainted to enable him to live, he would certainly prefer that he should in the first instance seek a livelihood on the sea, or by some other precarious calling, than trust to the equally precarious success of a trade overstocked by its professors. Of the number that have completed their apprenticeship to the printing business within the last five years, but few have been enabled to hold a situation for any length of time. . And it is an incontrovertible fact, that nearly one-half who learn the trade are obliged to relinquish it and follow some other calling for support.

"Under the direful influence of the unwarrantable practices, the professors of the noblest art with which the world is blessed, have become "birds of passage," seeking a livelihood from Georgia to Maine. It is owing to such practices that to acknowledge yourself a printer is to awaken suspicion and cause distrust. It is owing to such practices that the professors of the noble art are sinking in the estimation of the community. And it will be owing to such practices, if persisted in, that to see a book correctly printed will, in a few years, be received as a phenomenon.

"To render an art respectable it is indispensably necessary that its professors should be perfect masters of their calling, which can only be acquired by serving a proper apprenticeship. And, in our art, it is not always time that perfects the printer. For it is too often the case, that boys of little or no education are taken as apprentices which the first services as devil frequently preclude the knowledge of, until they are bound, when the discovery is too late to be remedied. Owing to the deficiency, they make but sorry printers; whereas, had they learned some trade which does not particularly require a good education, they might have been perfect masters of it and better able to gain a livelihood. These are evils, gentlemen, which we sorely feel, and which it is in your power to remedy; and we sincerely hope that this

appeal to your justice and humanity may meet with that consideration which its importance demands. (a)

"D. H. REINS.

"W. BURBRIDGE.

"S. JOHNSON."

A letter from the Philadelphia society in September, 1810, informed the New York City organization of the new wage scale, that of September 20, and the strike for its enforcement in the former city. Immediately an extra meeting of the New York society was called to act upon it. The following extract from the minutes shows how a feeling of unity of interest was rapidly growing among the workmen of the neighboring cities of that date. The minutes are those of the special or called meeting:

"A letter was read from the journeymen printers of Philadelphia, accompanied with a circular list of prices, which they are now standing out for, and urging us to co-operate with them in order to obtain their just demands; and the board, conceiving the nature of the communication of the utmost importance, came to the immediate resolution of

a It is impossible to read this circular, and the subsequent struggle the unions had for fifty years with the runaway-apprentice and "two-thirder" problems without recalling that oldest of journeymen printers' documents, preserved in the British Museum, and quoted in full by Brentano in his *History and Development of Guilds* (note to p. 97), as follows:

The case and proposals of the free journeymen printers in and about London humbly submitted to consideration. Licensed October 23, 1666.

Whereas there are at this present in and about the city of London, to the number of 140 workmen printers, or thereabouts who have served seven years to the art of printing, under lawful master printers, and are reduced to great necessities and temptations for want of lawful employment, occasioned partly by supernumary apprentices and turnovers, which have increased the number almost twice as many, on the whole, as would be sufficient to discharge all the public and lawful work of the kingdom. The workmen printers above-mentioned, etc., propose: 1. That no foreigners (that is to say) such an one as has not served seven years to the art of printing, under a lawful master printer, as an apprentice, may be entertained and employed by any master printer for the time to come. 2. That a provision may be made to hinder the increase of apprentices and a limitation appointed as to the number, etc. 3. That no turnovers be received by any master printer, but from a master printer; and that no master printer turning over any apprentice to another master printer may be permitted to take any other apprentice in his place till the full time of the said apprentice so turned over be expired; for, otherwise, the restraint and limitation of apprentices will be evaded, and the number supplied by turnovers.

It is significant to note that the remedy proposed by this first craft guild of London printers in 1666—i. e., limitation on the number of apprentices was precisely the one eventually adopted by the typographical societies in the United States, beginning with the New Orleans Society in 1839, and finally adopted by the Washington (D. C.) Union in its constitution of 1867, the last of the local unions to adopt the measure.

convening the general society, and the following was immediately passed:

"*Resolved*, That a general extra meeting of this society be called on Monday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of giving general information to the members of the proceedings of the journeymen printers of Philadelphia.

"*Resolved*, Unanimously, that we highly approve of the proceedings of our typographical brethren of the city of Philadelphia in the demand for a raise of prices.

"*Resolved, etc.*, That we pledge ourselves to each other that we will not take any situation vacated by any of our brethren in Philadelphia under the present circumstances.

"*Resolved, etc.*, That it be recommended to the members of this society to make the proceedings of this meeting known as general as possible.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary to the Philadelphia Typographical Society."

On August 7, 1811, the society added an article to its constitution limiting the age at which apprentices at presswork may begin and prohibiting members from working with men receiving less than the scale. The words of the amendment were:

"No member of this society shall be permitted to take with him as a companion at press a person who is of full age at the commencement of his apprenticeship; nor shall any member of the society work in an office where a person is employed for less than our established prices, under the penalty of expulsion in either case."

A side light is thrown on the conditions which furnish a justification from the trade-unionist point of view, for the first provision of the above article, when on July 24, 1813, a committee reports on a proposition for membership. This applicant proves to have been a weaver by trade; but as weaving "gave him a pain in the breast," he got a situation in a livery stable. From that he went into a printing office as a pressman. Even his employer testified before the committee that when he came to work for him "he did not know how to scrape a ball, and by his appearance and conduct thought he was never in a printing office before." The society refused him admission "since he is a weaver, not a printer." Apprenticeship was felt to be their only protection, and as a safeguard the pressmen (who worked in pairs) were prohibited from taking as companion a man who had "broken into the trade" after he was 21 years of age.

Early in 1815 the society began debating the question of a new wage scale. One was finally adopted October 7, 1815, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix hereto. (Appendix B, No. 1.) This scale further restricted the apprentices by requiring the employer to pay the pressmen an extra piece price where apprentices were being taught the trade. Not only did the society adopt a new scale, raising the rates to 27 cents per 1,000 ems and \$9 per week, but at the same

meeting, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution that "a committee of three be appointed to confer with the different typographical societies in the United States, the duty of which committee shall be to induce (if possible) the journeymen of Philadelphia, and Albany in particular, to raise their prices to at least the same standard as ours."

The new wage scale was accepted by most of the employers, but involved the society in a strike for its enforcement in a few minor offices. From a clause in a letter the New York society sent to the societies in Albany, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., in 1816, in response to notices of the adoption of new wage scales by those societies, it will be seen that the employers of New York were the first to insist upon or at least suggest the idea of a uniform wage scale for the entire country, an idea which for other reasons agitated the various societies for nearly a half century afterwards. The clause referred to states:

"That you should pursue the measures you are now pursuing has been the desire of both the journeymen and employers of this city for the following reasons: It was urged by the employers last summer, when our journeymen made a demand for higher wages, that unless journeymen in other places would raise their prices to an equilibrium with those we had presented, it would induce the booksellers to send their work out of the city, as the difference in the price for which work could be done elsewhere would more than pay for the transportation."

It must be remembered that at this time and for nearly a quarter of a century afterwards newspapers employed such a small percentage of the printers that the societies paid little attention to anything else than the book and job offices.

After the strike to enforce the wage scale of 1815 the society had again to discipline a number of its members. Some of the early societies had admitted to membership employers who paid the scale. While this society had never done this, a member who had been admitted as a journeyman did not lose any of his rights in the society by becoming an employer. The obligation or pledge required members not only to demand the scale of prices as journeymen, but to pay it should they become "masters." The experiences of the strike forced a new measure upon the organization. The temper of the society was to be tested by the trial of an extreme case, and one member who had become an employer subsequent to joining the society was brought up on a charge having six separate counts, three of which read as follows:

"First. For an attempt, in combination with a few employing printers, to lessen the established wages of journeymen.

"Second. For introducing into the printing business men wholly unacquainted with it to the exclusion of regular-bred workmen.

"Third. For refusing to give employment to members of this society and employing one not a member in preference—a direct violation of the solemn pledge he has repeatedly given us."

The other three charges were, in substance, that he had given currency among the masters to the plans and purposes of the society contrary to his obligation; that he had permitted his name to be added to the advertisement of other employers in advertising for "strangers" to come to New York and take the places of the striking printers; and lastly, that he had injured his brother members of the society. On motion, a resolution of expulsion was passed, which resolution provided: "And his name, with the nature of his offense, be transmitted to the different typographical societies in the United States." To safeguard the future and make permanent the lesson learned, the by-laws were amended by the addition of the following:

"Experience teaches us that the actions of men are influenced almost wholly by their interests, and that it is almost impossible a society can be regulated and useful where its members are actuated by opposite motives and separate interests. This society is a society of journeymen printers, and as the interests of the journeymen are separate and in some respects opposite to that of the employers, we deem it improper that they should have any voice or influence in our deliberation; therefore,

"Resolved, That when any member of this society shall become an employing printer he shall be considered without the limits of the society and not to vote on any question, or pay any dues in the same."

No device was to be permitted to lessen the piece price of a quantity named in the scale. Under the old system of printing playing cards but one was printed at a time. Some master printer devised a scheme of setting up two cards in a form and then claimed a reduction from the pressmen's scale for presswork. The meeting of June 7, 1817, was devoted to a solution of the problem: "If two cards of the same be set and worked two at a pull shall they be charged less than if they were worked singly?" The decision of the society was that "every 52 cards so worked be charged a pack." (a) Members were held to honest work for their employers and expelled from the society for an unworkmanlike thing as surely as for an act prejudicial to the interests of other workmen. In November, 1817, a member was expelled and his name sent to all known societies because he had "turned wrong a half sheet of 24's, and without mentioning the fact to his employers left the city, even neglecting to note down the signature letter in his bill—conduct highly derogatory to the New York Typographical Society and disgraceful to himself as a member."

Out of the conditions in the industry were rapidly developed the

a The principle involved here has always been contended for by British trade unions, but not, as a rule, by those of the United States, at least until recently. The claim is that labor should have a once-established percentage share of the product, regardless of time involved in its production. This is now a dictum of the unions that seek to maintain "a competitive equality" among employers, but is not a part of the typographical union's creed.

measures which soon became the customs, which, ossifying, became the anatomy of subsequent trade unionism—the bones and framework of all modern organizations along trade lines. These “fundamental principles of trade unionism,” which are never now expressed in constitutions, or elaborated in resolutions, because too thoroughly understood to be expressed, or require expression, are but the successful experiments of the formative period in its life, made permanent by time; the sediment of experience petrified. As witness to this development it is worthy of note that at its meeting in November, 1817, the society resolved to keep a register of members, and their places of employment. One member was appointed as the representative of the society in each printing office, and at each meeting as their names were read they must give information “as to the state of trade and the chances of employment for more of our members.” A list of those out of work was also to be kept, and these in the order of registration were to be notified of any vacancies or opportunities for employment reported at each meeting. How suggestive this is of the “father of the chapel,” the “house of call,” and the “waiting list,” and each of the early societies developed similar features. The aggressive element was, however, being defeated in another direction. In 1816 the society had made application to the state legislature at Albany for an act of incorporation. The assembly passed the bill, but the senate inserted an amendment, which, while preserving all of the social and “benefit” features of the society, prohibited it from interfering in any manner with trade matters, or attempting to influence the wages of labor. This amendment to its bill the society declined to accept, and the matter went over for two years. In 1818 the bill came up in its original form again, and was again passed by the assembly. Mr. Thurlow Weed, who had joined the society in October, 1816, just after it had established its wage scale of 1815, but before industrial peace had been entirely secured, had charge of the society’s bill in Albany. Mr. Weed seems to have been thoroughly in sympathy with the trade regulation interests of the organizations, but the senate was not to be moved. After two years of effort to secure what it wanted from the legislature, the society finally accepted the senate’s terms and adopted, as section 5 of Article I of its constitution, the following:

“SEC. 5. In no case shall the society interfere in respect to the price of labor.”(a)

The society exists to-day and is financially prosperous, but it passed out of the class of organizations considered in this article by its acceptance of this legislative charter in 1818. On its beneficial side it had a most elaborate system for the relief of needy members, going so far as to furnish and pay watchers for the sick. The large area of its jurisdiction was divided into sections with visiting committees for

a From a copy of the constitution as printed in 1833, to be found in the library of congress.

each. It was as active in matters of mutual benefit and help as on its trade side. The mutual aid element in these early societies has been fully written up heretofore by scholars who, judging only from their printed constitution, and not having access to the minutes or records, have assumed that they were merely mutual aid and burial societies. There is no disposition here to question or even to ignore this element in these societies, but to bring to light from the minutes the evidence that whatever livery of charitable clubs they wore in public, in their hall rooms they were labor organizations.

Considerable space has been given to this New York society of 1809 because of its trade aggressiveness. In trade matters it was the stormy petrel of the early societies, and but for the clipping of its wings in 1818 the societies organized in the movement of 1815 to 1820 would probably, under its influence, have been as distinctively and as openly trade unions as were those organized from 1830 to 1850.

In order to follow more closely the career of this New York Typographical Society from its inception to the surrender of its trade influence, there has been some sacrifice of strict chronological arrangement. It remains, however, but to state that from the time of its organization, July 1, 1809, until it ceased to be a labor force in 1818, it had enrolled 237 members.

During the war of 1812 the secretary of the society, Mr. David H. Reins, organized a company of artillery composed entirely of printers for the defense of the harbor of New York; just as the Philadelphia society, by unanimous vote in September, 1814, resolved to appropriate one day's labor for each of its members "on the fortifications now erecting for the defense of the city," and on October 14, 1814, appointed a committee of three "whose duty it shall be to receive applications of the wives of such members of this society now absent in the service of the country, under the requisition of the president thereof, as may stand in need of assistance, and that they report at every meeting of the directory the sum they think proper to be allowed to each."

The Philadelphia society, after passing the resolution of December, 1808, forbidding its members to instruct an apprentice who was more than 18 years of age at the commencement of his apprenticeship, and providing for the transmission to other societies of the names of expelled members, as elsewhere referred to, followed this up in March, 1809, by requiring all members to take the obligation formerly exacted only from officers, including the pledge "that I will procure employment for any member or members of this society in preference to any other when occasion may require."

Early in 1809 the society began proceedings to secure incorporation. Some alteration in the constitution was required by the courts preliminary thereto, though the exact character of the change does not appear on the minutes. In December, 1809, however, "the committee appointed to procure an incorporation reported that the constitution had been handed to the judge of the supreme court for signature on that day and that Mr. Franklin's fee as counsel was \$8, which he

would not accept, but returned to the committee as a donation to the funds of the society."

July 14, 1810, the initiation fee was raised to \$5 and a clause added to its constitution which has caused the downfall of more societies than any other one thing with which they had to contend, to the effect that members who paid their dues for twenty years became "free members," entitled to all the benefits of the society for life without further payment. The effect of this will be referred to elsewhere.

In September, 1810, the society presented a new scale of prices to the employers, which seems to have been unsatisfactory. No copy of this price list has been found. A strike for its enforcement seems to have been a disastrous failure, almost depleting the society's treasury and greatly reducing its membership. At the beginning of 1810 there were 119 members in good standing, 14 joined during the year, and 78 resigned or were expelled, leaving the membership 55, or only one more than in 1802 at its close of the first year of existence.

Apart from its patriotic attitude in 1814, referred to above, the benevolent features of the society occupied its energies until June, 1816, when the pressmen formulated a scale and issued the following address to the employers. A similar statement was issued by the compositors, bearing the indorsement of the society, which raises the question as to whether the pressmen belonged to the society or whether the society as such indorsed only the demands of the compositors and not those of the pressmen. The only copy of this address and price list found was transcribed on the minutes of the New York Typographical Society as a communication from Philadelphia. The document itself seems to emanate from a mass meeting rather than from the society. The Philadelphia society seems not to have become a purely benevolent association until 1831. Whether or not the pressmen acted independently of the society in this matter the address and scale is worth preserving here.

"TO THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

"GENTLEMEN: The pressmen are induced, from a duty which they owe to themselves, to call your serious attention to what they here present you. The general prices that they now receive for their work were established fourteen years since [by the scale committee of 1802]; it will therefore appear obvious to every person that there has been a great increase since that period in the population of our country, likewise a wide extension of our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The consequence has been a very considerable rise in the things necessary for the comfort of man. They are decidedly of the opinion that almost all mechanics have had an advance in their wages in proportion to the rise in the necessaries of life, taken in the aggregate; while the printer, whose profession is not second in point of merit to any other, is left as it were to stem the torrent of adversity with an empty pocket. Heaven forbid that this should be the fate of those whose labors tend so essentially to the promulgation of knowledge through-

out our extensive country. And they likewise believe it to be an indelible fact, long since established, that Philadelphia is famous for its workmen in the art preservative of all arts, both in skill and faculty; but with shame they are compelled to say (notwithstanding our city is the emporium of art) that they receive a less award for their services than is awarded in any of the other cities of the Union. From a sense of imperious duty incumbent upon them as respectable members of society, they now make the demand, fully confident that it is moderate and just. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

"They therefore anticipate that you will, with liberality becoming your profession, give your decided approbation to the annexed scale of prices. Your opposition we ought not to expect. We are, however, directed by the meeting to inform you that we have been authorized and directed to correspond and confer with you individually, or to meet any committee that may be appointed on your part for that purpose. You will, therefore, gentlemen, please to inform us of your determination as soon as possible, as we have to report to the next meeting. On our part, we assure you that we will use our utmost endeavors in this conference to produce a good understanding and to avoid, as far as possible, those inconveniences and altercations which invariably arise out of an imperfect understanding, well aware that it is too often cherished by those whose position 'does not command a view of the whole ground.'

"(Signed by order of the meeting.)

"J. C. DOWDEN,

"P. MILLER,

"GEO. HITNER,

"JOHN DOUGLAS,

"O. P. MERRILL,

"Committee on behalf of the Journeymen Pressmen.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1816.

"PRESSWORK.

"Pressmen to receive not less than \$9 per week for 10 hours work per day. Paper—medium and below medium, not less than 33½ cents per token; when the number is less than four tokens, to be charged 35 cents per token; above medium 37½ cents per token; stereotype editions to be charged 35 cents per token; broadsides, medium, 60 cents per token; royal, 75 cents per token. Cards—for one pack and not exceeding two packs, 33½ cents; when the number exceeds two packs, to be charged 12½ cents per pack.

"The result of this appeal is not known. In April, 1817, the society appointed a committee styled The Committee of Employ,

"Whose duty it shall be to receive the name or names of such person or persons belonging to this society as shall from time to time be out of employment, which committee shall thereupon take all just and honorable methods of procuring situations for such applicants.

"Said committee shall meet at least twice in every month, and shall make report to the board of directors at every meeting thereof of

the number of applicants (designating their names), and generally of the progress made in the duties of said committee, which report shall be duly entered on the minutes by the secretary and read at each stated meeting of the society."

From time to time committees were "appointed to investigate the state of the printing business in this city" until February 5, 1831, when, by resolution, it was decided "that this society from and after the first day of April, 1831, be dissolved," and a committee was appointed to turn all its assets into cash and divide the funds among the members. Before the date set for dissolution arrived, however, namely, February 12, it was decided "that we do now agree to form an association for benevolent purposes;" and that while the cash on hand should be divided among the members, "the library and book-case and the burial lot" should be given to the new organization, provided the donor of the burial lot (Mr. Ronaldson) would consent to the transfer.

Thus died the trade regulation features in one of the oldest societies. As a society it still exists, as does the New York society of 1809. Never so aggressively industrial as some of the others, the Philadelphia society was conservatively a trade organization from 1802 to 1831, and even after that, in 1832, it being rumored that one of its members was about to employ women as compositors, and had offered a non-union printer a situation as foreman in case women were employed, the feeling in the society was so strong that the member in question felt called upon to write a letter to be spread upon the minutes of the society denying that he had ever intended to employ women. (a)

The following table, compiled from the records of this society, shows the growth in membership and receipts and expenditures for half

^a This is the first mention found of women in the trade. Later the question became of utmost importance to printers, and a brief summary of its history seems necessary here, since the final disposition did not occur until after the date set as a limit to the general text of this article. January 17, 1835, a special meeting was called by the Washington (D. C.) Society because of the alarm occasioned by a statement published in a local paper "that girls were being employed as compositors in newspaper offices in Philadelphia," to break a strike. Resolutions were adopted and embodied in a circular letter sent to the typographical societies of Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Baltimore, asking if any girls were so employed, if so, how many, and what action these societies "proposed to take to prevent the further progress of this evil?" The records do not show that any replies were received. The national convention of 1854 devoted much of its time to a discussion of the "woman question," as the Detroit Union had asked for instructions in the matter. The proceedings of the convention contain pages of resolutions on all sides of the problem, none of which passed. The matter was referred to a committee which recommended that the regulation of the subject be left to local unions, since "the employment of females, as compositors, can never become so general or extensive as to affect the trade materially." At a meeting of the Boston Typographical Union held June 14, 1856, a motion that "any member working in any office that employs female compositors should be expelled from the union," was "laid over" for future consideration, and April 11, 1857, the same union passed a resolution "that all females be allowed by this society to

a century, from its organization in 1802 to the date set as the limit to this article, 1852:

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP AND OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF THE PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Year.	Members.			Receipts.		Expenditures.	
	Admitted.	Died, resigned, or expelled.	In good standing.	Dues, fines, initiations.	From other sources.	Death, sick, or out-of-work benefits.	Other expenses.
1802.....	54	....	54	\$80.64	.....	.....	.....
1803.....	13	5	62	70.94	.....	\$3.00	\$59.00
1804.....	1	....	63	162.00	.....	.....	9.00
1805.....	....	....	63	52.62	.....	.....	9.00
1806.....	6	1	68	116.87	\$3.75	12.00	44.10
1807.....	22	2	88	229.38	48.00	41.00	30.37
1808.....	9	2	95	109.78	48.70	36.00	45.25
1809.....	24	....	119	168.00	44.00	65.00	165.37
1810.....	14	78	55	333.00	52.00	79.00	255.02
1811.....	6	2	59	209.88	31.00	194.00	57.50
1812.....	7	2	64	172.00	833.00	101.00	32.50
1813.....	6	3	67	193.00	65.34	31.00	46.50
1814.....	3	4	66	138.37	74.90	105.00	33.00
1815.....	10	4	72	251.38	70.34	103.00	38.18
1816.....	11	3	80	232.62	78.19	75.00	91.24
1817.....	14	6	88	247.50	95.93	48.00	160.84
1818.....	7	2	93	203.87	95.67	129.00	44.00
1819.....	2	4	91	130.25	67.92	183.00	256.25
1820.....	2	5	88	128.50	21.98	215.00	192.34
1821.....	....	4	84	118.50	35.75	270.00	27.75
1822.....	9	4	89	123.87	314.09	143.00	13.88
1823.....	2	3	88	161.88	71.54	114.50	271.01
1824.....	9	6	91	128.87	62.81	259.50	27.84
1825.....	10	2	99	154.63	999.05	101.50	259.26
1826.....	6	1	104	115.50	73.25	36.00	118.19
1827.....	12	4	112	199.25	80.25	163.50	130.87
1828.....	4	3	113	114.75	76.50	162.00	25.00
1829.....	6	3	116	137.91	91.00	248.00	51.30
1830.....	1	3	114	158.25	297.12	328.00	196.00
1831.....	52	*114	52	463.35	.....	55.00	21.58
1832.....	22	....	74	429.36	100.00	368.57	34.35
1833.....	45	14	105	473.84	112.00	267.00	79.94
1834.....	29	23	111	840.19	45.00	150.00	257.78
1835.....	39	33	117	831.00	70.00	295.52	305.92
1836.....	26	28	115	620.49	77.65	297.54	22.12
1837.....	19	19	115	688.13	88.10	203.67	180.09
1838.....	19	12	122	569.56	100.00	462.84	109.75
1839.....	21	18	125	729.24	112.00	260.36	147.45
1840.....	25	15	135	835.24	132.00	267.72	131.33
1841.....	37	6	166	1,030.04	150.00	648.35	130.04
1842.....	11	9	168	1,008.04	278.00	1,331.84	172.27
1843.....	9	8	169	1,156.21	162.00	827.13	258.92
1844.....	16	10	175	1,161.15	162.00	1,293.35	234.02
1845.....	15	....	190	1,221.00	162.00	1,264.72	165.55
1846.....	24	6	208	1,340.76	162.00	782.99	123.30
1847.....	11	7	212	1,642.34	163.10	1,235.35	132.00
1848.....	14	1	225	1,533.53	162.00	1,362.16	141.20
1849.....	18	9	234	1,630.42	162.00	1,566.88	150.85
1850.....	7	6	235	1,564.50	328.90	1,801.69	85.50
1851.....	15	9	241	1,508.12	233.71	1,568.23	99.90

* Reorganization. Funds divided equally.

The year 1815 was a memorable one for printers' societies. Boston, Mass.; Albany, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., organized during the year, and while the date of the organization of the Baltimore Typographical Society is not known, the first mention of it is also found during this year. The first meeting of the Washington printers for the purpose of organization was held December 10, 1814, at the private house of Mr. H. L. Lewis, in whose parlor the society met, for some years, paying him \$1 per month for the privilege. At this first meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, "with instructions to model the same as nearly as may be practicable by that of the Philadelphia Typographical Society." This committee reported in January, 1815; the constitution was adopted, and the society organized with 19 members. Nine more were added during the year, making a total of 28 at the close of 1815. (a)

A copy of this constitution copied from the records of the society for this report will be found in Appendix A, No. 2. As it is avowedly based on the later developments of that of Philadelphia, no copy of which subsequent to 1802 was found, the reader should compare the two for himself.

The fact should not be overlooked that the Washington society (called the Columbia Typographical Society) was modeled after the most conservative and largely beneficial of the earlier societies—that of Philadelphia; while that of Albany, N. Y., evidently organized at the instigation of the emissaries from the New York City society, was patterned after that more aggressive body. But if the "first object of the Columbia society was benevolence," it also proposed to "regulate prices," and in the conflict of factions, almost evenly divided as to numbers (except under extreme provocation, as in 1836), it was at once liberally benevolent and conservatively persistent in trade matters, being the only one of the old societies that has survived until to-day, and developed into a modern trade union, rather than a mutual benefit association.

On June 15, 1815, a committee of correspondence was appointed,

work in all branches of the business, provided they receive the scale of prices adopted by this union." The Philadelphia delegates to the national convention of 1855 were especially "instructed to oppose any recognition of the employment of females as compositors." Nearly every national convention debated, and every local union, in cities at least, had to adopt a policy in regard to this subject. Finally a "union of women printers" was organized in New York city in 1870 and sought admission to the national, and the national convention of 1872 settled the matter by admitting women to full membership in local unions and demanding for her labor the same price paid to men.

^a As no information has hitherto been obtainable relative to the membership of these organizations, the accessions to this society, by years, is here noted up to 1840. As stated above, it had 28 members at the close of 1815. In 1816 it added 15 to its membership; 5 in 1817; 9 in 1818; 5 in 1819; 9 in 1820; 6 in 1821; 5 in 1822; 14 in 1823; 10 in 1824; 13 in 1825; 11 in 1826; 9 in 1827; 11 in 1828; 2 in 1829; 4 in 1830; 11 in 1831; 7 in 1832; 5 in 1833; 71 in 1834; 33 in 1835; 17 in 1836; 31 in 1837; 17 in 1838, and 17 in 1839, making a total of recorded names in twenty-five years of 365.

which reported July 1 that it had sent the following circular letter to the typographical societies of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, and Boston. The copy here given is from the minutes of the original society. It differs in phraseology on minor points from the copy made from the records of the New York society as received.

“WASHINGTON, July —, 1815.

“To the President of the ——— Society, ——— at ———:

“SIR—By a vote of the Columbia Typographical Society, we were appointed a committee of correspondence: In pursuance of which appointment it has become our duty, thro’ you, to address the society over which you preside, informing them of the organization, in the District of Columbia, of a society under the above title: having for its object, first, benevolence, and, second, the establishment of a regular system of prices. In the obtainment of these views, we feel assured of the good wishes of your body, as well as of every friend to the profession.

“In the infancy of associations of this nature difficulties will frequently occur, tending to dampen the fondest expectations of the most sanguine. That we have had to contend with such difficulties we will not attempt to deny, but by a determined perseverance on the part of each member, they have been caused to vanish, and we now indulge the pleasing hope that our society is firmly and permanently established. With satisfaction we have it in our power to state that, with but few exceptions, every journeyman in this District is now a member of this society. The few who are not, we have the strongest reasons for asserting, will in a short time attach themselves to us.

“We are also directed to state, for the information of the journeymen in your vicinity, the wages given in the District, viz.:

During the session of congress, per week.....	\$10 00
Working on a Sunday.....	2 00
During the recess, per week.....	9 00
For pressmen and compositors—	
Composition, per 1,000 ms. for brevier and upward.....	28
Composition, per 1,000 ms. for less than brevier.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Presswork, per token.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Presswork, per token, on newspapers.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

“Journeymen are altogether employed by the week during the session of Congress,

“We give this notice with a hope that it may prevent journeymen at a distance engaging at less prices than those above quoted.

“With a request that reciprocal communications having a tendency to benefit the profession may at all times take place,

“We have the honor to be, sir, yours, etc., respectfully,

“(Signed) “JAS. PETTIGREW.

“J. GIDEON, JR.”

This letter brought but two replies, one from Baltimore (a) and

a The letter from the Baltimore society makes so clear the fact that

that of the president of the New York Typographical Society, which society sent a further communication, received October 7, notifying the Columbian society of a strike in New York to enforce the scale of prices, and asking that no Washington printers be permitted to take situations in New York until the trouble was over. At this meeting of October 7 a "committee was appointed to draft a list of prices similar to that of Baltimore." This committee reported and the list was approved November 4, 1815. It is reproduced herein (Appendix B, No. 2) and is to be understood as representing the wage conditions in both the

that organization was likewise as thoroughly economic in its purpose as were the others that it is reproduced here, since no other documents of this early Baltimore society have been discovered.

BALTIMORE, December 8, 1815.

To the President of the Columbia Typographical Society:

SIR—I hasten to comply with a requisition of the Baltimore Typographical Association, imposed on me by a vote of that body at their last meeting, viz., a reply to a communication received from a committee of the society over which you have the honor to preside—under the name and title first mentioned. Previous, however, to entering into the performance of this task it becomes a duty incumbent on me as a friend to a mutual interchange of sentiments between associations of this nature, as well as individuals, to explain, so far as is within my power, the causes which have produced this almost unpardonable delay—a delay so derogatory to the feelings and so contrary to the wishes of every member of our body.

Your communication bears date of June 30, 1815. It was, I believe, received in due season, and promptly laid before the next meeting after its receipt, which meeting empowered and required the then secretary to forward a reply, expressive of the thanks of the association for the attention you have shown them, the pleasure they always experience in the establishment of any regulations which have the least tendency to promote the interest and happiness of our brethren in every section of the Union, their congratulations that you have so completely succeeded in rebuffing the many obstacles naturally incident in the formation of such associations, and their readiness at all times to co-operate with you in all and every measure which may have for its object the mutual interest of both associations and the profession generally. The above order, from causes not yet explained, has not been complied with, nor was known until the last meeting.

Hoping that the above-recited fact will be sufficient to remove any unpleasant sensations from your minds which may have been excited in consequence thereof, I embrace the present occasion of complimenting you on the fundamental principles of your association—"benevolence" and the "establishment of a regular system of prices." The first is one of the noblest virtues of the human heart and the last very essential to the promotion of the interest and happiness of every association of a mechanical nature.

To conclude, sir, you may be assured that we will always feel proud to receive any communication from the Columbia society which may, in the least, have a tendency to favor the views or carry into effect the objects of each association, and will ever be ready at any moment to act with alacrity in conjunction with it on any measure that might lead to our mutual benefit.

I have the honor to remain, with the sentiments of respect (on behalf of the Baltimore association), your very obt. humble servant.

JOHN REVELL,

President of said Association.

MR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

President of the Columbia Typographical Society.

cities (Washington and Baltimore) at that time. The society ordered 150 copies of this price list printed.

The Boston Typographical Society of 1809 had apparently ceased to exist, as another of the same name was organized November 25, 1815, and on March 2, 1816, on the eve of a demand for an increase of wages, sent the following letter to the various societies:

"BOSTON, March 2, 1816.

"SIR: A society bearing the name of the 'Boston Typographical Society' was formed in this town on the 25th of November last past, of which Mr. P. F. Quearean is president; Henry Nichols, vice-president, and William Learned, secretary.

"On Monday next, 4th of March, the journeymen of this town and vicinity calculate to receive the prices which they have adopted. The employers have already been informed of our determination and we doubt not they will be obstinate at first, but must eventually agree to give us the prices we ask, provided we are united and the journeymen of your city do not think proper to come to this town for work at the call of the masters, as they will doubtless many of them advertise for workmen in a short time.

"We, therefore, earnestly request that you will give notice to the members of your society of our proceedings, and as it is all important that we should be left to manage our own affairs in our own way, you will please give us every necessary aid in the present contest which 'try men's souls.'

"We are, sir, with respect, yours, etc.,

"ELIAKIM FISH,
"GEO. SINGLETON,
"WM. KERRY, JR.,
"Committee.

"P. S.—Should you observe in the newspapers an advertisement for journeymen wanted in this place, we request you to advertise in our behalf that there are between 50 and 60 journeymen out of employ in Boston."

October 4, 1816, the aggressive Albany society, which, as stated above, had been organized in 1815, sent the following letter to all societies:

"ALBANY, October 4, 1816.

"To the President of the Washington City Typographical Society, Washington:

"SIR—All bodies formed for the purpose of maintaining the rights of those concerned therein, while at the same time they afford relief in cases of distress to which any of their members may be exposed, ought to possess the means of holding up to the contempt of those societies who have the same just and benevolent ends in view, such persons as either from self-interest or perverseness endeavor to defeat the object of such associations.

"Influenced by these sentiments, the Albany Typographical Society authorized the undersigned to communicate to the different societies in the United States their willingness to co-operate with them in the furtherance of all lawful measures conducive with the interests of the business, and at the same time to forward the names of several unprincipled persons to you, and through you to the Washington City Typographical Society, who, for months past, have been and are still working in the office of Messrs. — in this city below the prices established by the society.

"Their names are —, —, —, —, —, —.

"What renders their conduct the more censurable is the fact of their being several times warned of the consequences which would result from their proceedings, but persisting notwithstanding.

"By order of the society,

"JOHN B. N. STEINBERGH, *President.*

"JOHN HENSHALL, *Secretary.*"

While this was recognized as a radical step to take at that time, there was no refusal to comply with the request of the Albany society. It was, in fact, no more than the Philadelphia society had reluctantly conceded to the New York society in 1809. The Albany society seems to have refused to permit its members to work in offices with men receiving less than the scale almost from the first. This society seems to have been the first to give currency to the term "rat" as applied to a printer who works for less than the established wages, and struck against the employment of a man designated as a "rat" in 1821. To the credit of this stormy little society in Albany, N. Y., let it be said that in a subsequent letter it took up the case of at least one of these men and rescinded its action. The letter gives an inside view of the industrial conditions of the time which renders it pre-eminently worth preserving.

"We have become more fully acquainted with the causes which compelled Stephen Dorion to accept of the illegitimate prices. It appears he was among the first of those who refused to comply with the views of the employers and consequently lost his situation. He went to New York in pursuit of work, but could not procure any. He returned again to this city and after sacrificing all his property, amounting to about \$100, besides contracting a heavy debt for the support of his family, with starvation staring him in the face, without the least hope or possibility of procuring any assistance from our society, and, from the conviction that 'rats' in abundance could be procured to carry on the work of destruction, he chose rather to work at reduced wages than to become an inhabitant of a gaol or a poorhouse. Therefore we hope he may be exonerated from the odious appellation of 'rat.'"

Twenty years later (1838), St. Louis, Mo., protested against a too strenuous hounding of "rats," and it was one of the first acts of the

national organization of 1852 to call a halt on the abuse of this custom by local societies.

From 1816 to 1827, so far as can be determined from the minutes of the Washington society, communications between the various societies practically ceased, but each was active in its own field. The problem of a uniform wage scale throughout the country, begun by the complaint of the employers of New York City in the strike of 1815, now became a serious question to the societies from another point of view. The price lists were printed separately from the constitutions, and the earlier constitutions in most societies made no direct reference to wage scales. Some members claimed that working for less than the wage scale was not a violation of the constitution. Roving printers also claimed that if they did not work below the scale of the society they had originally joined they were not violating any obligation. The Washington society's scale was higher than that of any northern city, and, as the Government printing made the capital a sort of Mecca for "tramp" printers, this society became the first serious victim of this subterfuge.

To settle the claim made by home members, who insisted that the scale was not a part of the organic law, the society, February 1, 1817, ordered 250 copies of the constitution printed "with the list of prices annexed thereto." This plan was adopted by Boston in 1825, and gradually by all societies, and the reason for it is as stated above. It is kept up to this day by local printers' unions. This, however, only partially settled the trouble with itinerant compositors. (a)

a The division of sentiment on the uniform wage scale was apparent in the call for the national convention of 1836, in which the Washington society sought to estop the convention from dealing with uniform rates by the very terms of the call, while Cincinnati had made the original request for a national convention in the hope of securing uniform rates of wages. In the convention of 1854 a resolution was introduced that all members should consider the bill of prices a part of the by-laws, and the convention of 1855 formulated a pledge, to be taken by all members, which covered the question in the following manner:

I, _____, hereby solemnly and sincerely swear * * * that I will, without equivocation or evasion, and to the best of my ability, so long as I live, abide by the constitution and by-laws, and the particular scale of prices of work acknowledged and adopted by this or other typographical unions of the United States, of which I now am or may become a member, and that I will at all times, by every honorable means in my power, procure employment for members of our union in preference to all others. So help me God.

Gradually the eastern and southern societies had educated the itinerant printers and gotten rid of the uniformity question when it came up again from the river cities upon which it had been forced by the steamboat printing office. Even in the Chicago convention of 1858 the demand for "a uniform price list for all unions in the United States" came up. The "demand" came from the river cities as usual. It was finally disposed of at this convention of 1858 by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended by the National Typo-

April 4, 1818, the society adopted an entirely new constitution, both in preamble and nearly every section. It broke away, practically, from the ultra conservatism of the Philadelphia model, and placed the Washington society more in line with that of New York City prior to its acceptance of a legislative charter. A copy of this constitution, taken from the minutes, is reproduced (Appendix A, No. 3) as the best documentary evidence of the development of this society, and as an excellent specimen of the constitutions of all the more aggressive societies of that date.

The special agitation of the apprentice question began in Washington in 1818, and while the constitution of that year does not go beyond requiring "a satisfactory apprenticeship," nevertheless from the minutes it is learned that candidates for membership were not only vigorously questioned on this point, but were required to prove by written statements from "their masters" that they had served "a four-years' apprenticeship." Even after admission members were held liable to expulsion if it was discovered that there "had been irregularities in his apprenticeship." A case of this character came up July 16, 1818, when it was charged that one Fleming had no right to membership. Fleming proved that he had served two and a half years' apprenticeship in Dublin, Ireland, and afterwards a short-term apprenticeship in Philadelphia, but this was claimed irregular, as the entire term must be under one master to protect the trade against "runaways." The vote on his expulsion being a tie, he was saved only by the casting vote of the president. The constitution of 1818 provided for certificates of membership, especially traveling certificates, and remitted the dues of members while traveling outside the District of Columbia, provided they joined any other society while so traveling and brought back with them a clear record from the society so joined. February 16, 1819, the society ordered 250 certificates of membership and made it obligatory for members to carry them when at work, whether in the District or out. The constitution was again revised in 1821, when the faction opposed to any trade interference had again secured a majority in the society. This revision is not here reproduced, as there are no important changes, except that four years' apprenticeship is made an "indispensable qualification for all persons hereafter admitted." All reference to other societies was stricken out, and a member absent from the District must pay dues upon his return precisely as though he had not been absent.

The first clause of article 17, section 1, states that "a majority

graphical Union that the subordinate unions of Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans confer with each other for the purpose of establishing a uniform scale of prices for work done by printers on steamboats running on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and that the united action of the New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and Louisville unions shall be regarded by the National Typographical Union as having full power and authority to regulate all matters pertaining thereto, provided that the representatives of the unions named may admit to their councils representatives from other places interested.

of the society shall determine on all charges alleged against any member, whether they are of a nature cognizable by the rules of the society." As the event proved, it was under this provision that all interference in trade matters was to be ruled out of order by the "alimoners," who, at that moment, held a majority against the "industrialists." The society was not ready, however, to take a step which might compel the surrender of its right to interfere in wage matters. At a meeting held December 1, 1821, a resolution was introduced looking to the incorporation of the society by Congress. The trade-regulating element among members feared that this would result, as it had in New York City, in taking away all power to interfere in prices of labor. It being pretty generally conceded that this might result, the debate was along that line. The vote was a tie, the president casting his vote against the project of incorporation. It was not until October 4, 1823, that a trade question was forced before the society, at which time the question as to whether or not setting minion for 30 cents a 1,000 ems on a newspaper was a violation of the price list was decided in the negative. April 3, 1824, charges were lodged against three men—one a foreman, one a proprietor for whom the others worked, and the third a journeyman—all members of the society, charging the two former with paying the latter less than the scale, and the latter with working under the scale. The contention was that it was none of the society's business, if all parties to the arrangement agreed to it willingly as individuals.

The test of strength between the two factions came on the question as to whether this was a charge "of a nature cognizable by the rules of the society," under article 17 of the constitution, as quoted above, and a majority voted that it was. The membership of the society had been waning for some time—but six new members joined in 1821, five in 1822. Some improvement began to be noted, however, and in 1824, for the first time, the society joined in a civic parade on the Fourth of July as a society, wearing silver "printers' rules" as badges. From the minutes it appears the society was out in full force, forming "in front of the President's house." In the parade they had a press on a wagon "printing and distributing from it copies of the Declaration of Independence."

At the June meeting in 1827 the spirit of the progressive element began to stir anew, and a communication was ordered to be sent to the New York City and Philadelphia societies. For ten years there had been no correspondence between these organizations. The letter of the Washington society (*a*) brought replies from both the societies

a Copy of a communication to the presidents of the New York and Philadelphia typographical societies:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1827.

President of the New York Typographical Society:

SIR—At a stated meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society of Washington, held on the 7th instant, the president was "requested to forward a copy of our constitution and by-laws to the society over

addressed. They were faint-hearted letters, however, indicating that those societies, as such, were not more progressive than this one at that time. The letters are not of sufficient historical interest to reproduce them here. Of considerable more importance is a resolution introduced by Mr. W. H. Blaney, January 5, 1828. Mr. Blaney was a member of both the Philadelphia and Washington societies. During 1827 he had been visiting in New York City and Philadelphia. His acquaintance with the views of the printers of these cities was wide, and the plan he proposed was without reasonable doubt approved by a strong minority in all three of the societies, though it must be remembered that the New York City society was prevented by its legislative charter of 1818 from embarking in such a project, nor is it entirely certain that the Philadelphia society had not, as a society, lost its control over price regulation. Mr. Blaney's plan was embodied in the following:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this society to devise means to form a connection with the Philadelphia and New York typographical societies for the support of prices in each city, and report the same at the next stated meeting."

The resolution was tabled, as the time was not yet come for this. Here, however, we have the first hint (unless it be true that the New York society did make the same proposition to Boston in 1816) of a grouping of printers' organizations, such as was accomplished in 1836.

From 1828 on, the scrutiny of applicants for membership, on the point of their having served a full term of apprenticeship, became more and more searching and jealous.

which you preside, and to request a reciprocation of favors on the part of your society."

In compliance with this request, I take pleasure in forwarding our constitution and requesting that you will forward us a copy of yours in return. The object of transmitting this instrument is, to open a correspondence with our brethren of New York, in the hope that, if kept up between the societies, it may be of mutual benefit. Any facts or information that may have that tendency will be thankfully received on our part, and we shall not fail to notify you of all matters which may be of moment, or likely to prove interesting to you.

Within the covers of the constitution you will find our list of prices, and the names of all the members of our society, up to the time it was printed. This latter information will prove interesting to some of our brethren of your city, if there shall be found among these signers of our constitution the names of any of their friends. It naturally gives us pleasure to procure information of the companions of our earlier years, and to learn, after a long separation, whether they are yet alive or whether they have passed that bourn from which no traveler returns.

This communication, and the constitution, will be handed you by our secretary, Mr. Francis G. Fish, who is on a visit to some of the principal Atlantic cities, and to his friends at the eastward. He is recommended to your favorable regard, and will be the bearer of any favor you may wish to send us in return.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. KERR, JR.,
President Columbia Typographical Society.

The trouble with the printer to the United States Senate, Gen. Duff Green, which cemented the scattered societies and made new ones, and of which much will be said later, began early in 1829. At a meeting held July 4, 1829, the president of the society reported that he had held several fruitless conferences with and had six letters from "Mr. Duff Green on the subject of a reduction of the established prices."

At the meeting of February 7, 1829, a resolution to have the society incorporated by Congress was voted down by a decisive majority. This idea of incorporation was always associated more or less with that of surrendering control over wages, and the time for that had passed. A new impetus was coming to organization—new plans forming, a new opponent arising, who in an attempt to crush was destined to solidify the trade organizations.

THE PERIOD FROM 1830 TO 1852.

The fatal mistake of the early societies was the "free membership" section in their constitutions. A member who paid his dues for a certain period—ten years in Washington, ten years in Baltimore, and twenty in Philadelphia, or who paid a lump sum equivalent to the accumulated dues of such periods, became a free member, entitled to all the benefits of the societies without further payment. When this maturing period arrived the society found itself with a list of non-paying members which acted as a discouragement to new members, because on the latter must fall the entire expense of the organization while the "free members" got most of the benefits.

The societies generally ceased to exist about the time the first list of free members appears. Baltimore, organized in 1814 or 1815, ceased to exist in 1825 or 1826; Philadelphia, organized in 1802 (with a twenty-year paying period adopted in 1810), disbanded to reorganize on another basis in 1831, and so on. The reason the Washington society did not go down under the baneful influence of this provision was that the printing business in Washington was so unevenly distributed. When Congress was in session the city was filled with itinerant printers who paid their dues while they stayed, but few of them settled down so as to ever become "free members." This influx and exodus of printers, resulting from sessional work, made possible the preservation of the Columbia Typographical Society, notwithstanding this defect in its early constitution; and this society, by the preservation of its minutes, has made possible a fairly comprehensive study of the character of these early societies, as well as furnishing a fair index, through its correspondence, of the progress of organization elsewhere.

The older organizations, almost without exception, called themselves societies. The new organizations were adopting the term "association." In 1830 the New Orleans Typographical Association was organized, as appears from a notice of organization sent by it to the Philadelphia society. In 1832 this New Orleans association issued a price list radically increasing the scale of wages; no copy of this list has been found. This organization seems to have collapsed within a

year or two, and was reorganized, or another of the same name organized, May 9, 1835.

The printers of New York City were becoming dissatisfied, and a strong element began to feel that the typographical society, hampered as it was with legislative restrictions, was not sufficient for their needs. On November 19, 1830, a mass meeting of printers employed on the daily papers of the city was called, and the following resolution passed:

"Resolved, That it was never the intention of the printers employed on the morning and evening papers to make a schism between themselves and the New York Typographical Society (some of whom are members of that society). So they disclaim and refute the many insinuations prepared to convey that idea."

It is not at all clear that the old society attempted, as an organization, to check the move to organize the printers along trade lines; and it is certain that many members of the old society became members of the new when it was formed.

The formation of a new association along strictly trade lines occurred June 17, 1831. A price list was issued, for the enforcement of which the association seems to have become immediately involved in a strike. A copy of this list, with a few changes made in 1833, more to clear up ambiguities than to change the scale, will be found in Appendix B, No. 4, of this report. The constitution, as revised in 1833, will also be found in outline in Appendix A, No. 5. The organization continued in existence until about 1840. It should be understood that its organization was mainly due to the compositors on daily papers. There were 220 members in 1833.

The constitution of 1833 was prefaced with a most remarkable document, called "Introductory remarks." Probably no similar statement covering the period will be found written by workmen themselves. They give their point of view in language which, to put it mildly, must be considered vigorous. Some of the conditions complained of were local to New York City, but many of their grievances were general in the trade, and especially that of what would now be called child labor, out of which grew the apprenticeship restrictions later on.

Notwithstanding its length, the undoubted historical value of this document warrants its complete transcription here. It should be explained, perhaps, that in this, as in all the early documents, the term "printer" is often, though not exclusively, used to denote the employer, or proprietor, of the printing establishment, instead of the journeyman or compositor.

"INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"The Typographical Association of New York was instituted on the 17th day of June, 1831. It may not be deemed improper to state some of the causes which led to its formation; and, in doing this, it will be necessary to revert to the condition of the printing business for some years past.

"In the year 1809 the New York Typographical Society was formed, for the purpose of sustaining a uniform scale of prices, and of affording pecuniary relief to the sick and distressed of its own members, their widows and orphans. This institution has continued to the present time; but the principal object of its first formation has long since ceased to claim any part of its attention. In 1812, war occurring between this country and Great Britain, the business suffered extremely, and continued in a depressed state until 1815 or 1816, when it was found necessary to call a general meeting of the journeymen in the city, to take into consideration the propriety of revising the scale of prices; and after considerable debate between employers and employes, a scale was agreed upon, which was adopted by the New York Typographical Society. The demands of the workmen were very generally acceded to, and for some three or four years business was very brisk.

"In the year 1818 the society was incorporated by an act of the legislature, and, being prohibited by the terms of its charter from interfering with the scale of prices, it became merely a mutual benefit institution.

"In the meantime, the seeds of declension in the trade were gradually sown, and the fruit began to appear in various ways. Some printers from a distance, having heard that business was good, and, being determined to obtain it at all hazards, located themselves among us; and to secure a sufficient quantity of work commenced operations on terms that could not be afforded, if they wished to obtain a fair remuneration for their labor, or act honestly by the workman. The consequence was, that while a few grew rich at the expense of the journeymen, old-established printers, who had before paid honorable prices, were obliged to reduce their charges for work, or lose much of their business; and as their receipts were diminished, the wages of the journeymen were by degrees reduced, until, instead of a uniform scale of prices, every man was compelled to work for what he could obtain.

"Another cause of depression was the practice, which then prevailed, and has continued more or less to the present time, of employing run-away or dismissed apprentices for a small compensation. These were called two-thirds men, and have always proved a great pest to the profession. Added to this, roller boys, having gained admission to the interior of a printing office, have in a short time found their way from the rear to the front of the press, to the discharge of the regular pressman.

"The trade, also, as far as pressmen are concerned, had suffered extremely by the applications of machinery to that branch of the business; and while a few individuals were growing rich, as they asserted, for the benefit of the public at large, many who had spent from five to seven years of the flower of their lives in acquiring a knowledge of their profession, were left without employment, or were obliged to resort to some business with which they were unacquainted, and thus constrained to serve a sort of second apprenticeship.

"Matters continued in this condition for a number of years. Mean-

time the business of stereotyping had increased to a great extent; and the numerous improvements in the art, or rather the motto of *multum in parvo* literally reduced to practice, rendered it every year more and more difficult for compositors to support themselves and their families. To the disgrace of some employers, every advantage was taken of the necessities of the workmen, and impositions were continually practiced upon them.

"Men, however, when borne down by oppression, rise in their strength, and assert their rights. The journeymen printers of the city of New York, from a sense of justice to themselves, and those employers who had uniformly paid honorable prices, resolved to unite as an association for the purpose of elevating the business to a proper level. Numbers of them were engaged on the several daily newspapers of this city at prices deemed sufficient when there was little labor and scarcely any competition, but which were found totally inadequate when all vied with each other to present the latest news to their readers. To accomplish this, the workmen were almost entirely deprived of their rest for nights together.

"Scarcely any employment can be more laborious than that of publishing a daily morning newspaper. Many of the offices are in the most crowded parts of the city; and, not having been built for the purpose, are illy calculated to afford a good circulation of air, or what is next in importance, good light. To the injurious effects of these and similar causes, many of the most worthy of the profession have fallen victims; and others, after a short endurance, have found their faculties so impaired, and their constitutions so debilitated, as to be rendered incapable of undertaking any other permanent employment for their future support. It requires the united exercise of the mental and bodily labor of the persons employed, for nearly the whole night, and a considerable portion of the day; being seldom able to allot more than seven hours to rest and refreshment. To be thus confined for such a length of time, inhaling the stagnant air of a printing office, is sufficient to enervate a man of the most vigorous constitution.

"Under all these circumstances, a general meeting of the trade was called about the 1st of June, 1831, at which a committee was appointed to draw up a just and equitable scale of prices. The committee made their report to an adjourned meeting, which adopted it; and on the 17th day of the same month the Typographical Association of New York was established, and a constitution and by-laws framed for its government.

"A circular to the employing printers was forthwith issued, covering the new scale of prices, and respectfully asking them to accede to it. Most of them, to their honor, saw the justice of the demand, and promptly awarded the wages asked for. There were some, however, both among the book offices and daily newspapers, who altogether refused, and have managed, from that time to the present, by a constant change of workmen (for no honorable journeyman, after a knowledge of the facts, would remain a moment in such degraded employment), to evade the demands for a fair compensation. It is a source of con-

solation, after all, that the expenses of those establishments where the prices are not paid are greater than those where they are, owing to the incompetency and dishonesty of those employed.

"Among the means made use of to depress the business by those who withhold from the workmen their just demands, has been advertising in several of the newspapers in Scotland, and elsewhere in Great Britain, that a great opening for printers existed in New York, thereby inducing many to leave the comforts of home in the old country, to seek for a precarious subsistence on this side of the Atlantic. Many, to their regret, can testify, of the truth of this assertion; and the feelings of the man, by whose unprincipled conduct this breaking up of kindred and subsequent disappointment in obtaining the means of support have happened, are not to be envied. Perhaps the day may come, when remorse, like a subtle poison, may lurk about his heart, and cause him to do an act of justice to those who have been swindled by his deception.

"When the association was informed of the means taken by unprincipled men to injure the business, a circular was immediately addressed to the printers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and dispatched by one of its members. The association has since learned, by letters, from Europe, that the appeal has had an extensive circulation, and has tended in a great measure to counteract the evil contemplated by the original advertisements.

"Since its formation, the association has steadily advanced in strength and respectability, and has repeatedly been called upon to settle disputes arising between employers and journeymen; and it is gratifying, that, in all instances where it has been appealed to, its decision has been respected and acted on by the parties concerned.

"These repeated appeals, in cases of difficulty, have induced it again carefully to revise the scale of prices, explaining those points which were before involved in doubt, and amplifying others, so that no other construction can be given to them than the true one. As the trade has for a long time, and particularly since the introduction of stereotyping, been burdened with numerous grievances and vexations, which while they employed much of the journeyman's time, were never paid for, these things have in the revised scale been taken into consideration, and a proper compensation awarded. In doing this, however, proper attention has been paid to the interest of the employer; for if any of the vexations spoken of arise from either carelessness or the want of skill of the workmen, it shall be at his expense. It is intended that the revised scale of prices shall be for the benefit of both honorable employers and journeymen who know their business; but shall be of no service to those unflinching apologues for humanity who obtrude themselves on a profession of which they know nothing, and to which they can be little else than a burden and a disgrace.

"Many of the latter class of individuals have made their appearance in this city, in consequence of advertisements inserted in papers whose proprietors do not pay the prices; but they are found, on trial, to be too bad even for such infamous uses. Some of them are run-

away apprentices; others are destitute not only of honorable feeling but of all knowledge of their business, and generally trace their defects to the want of proper instruction from their masters. The consequence to the good workman is, that he is frequently made to suffer from errors committed by these pretenders.

"As all institutions, in their infancy, are liable to imperfection, the Typographical Association could not expect to be exempt from the common lot. It was found that the constitution under which it has hitherto acted, was in many things defective; and it was deemed proper to appoint a committee to revise that instrument. This has been done, and the association, after a long and arduous discussion adopted the constitution, by-laws and rules of order published in the following pages.

"It now only remains for the members to be just to themselves and the printing business will take its proper stand in the community. To do this it is necessary that all journeymen coming within the jurisdiction of the association should become members, and strictly abide by the principles of the constitution."

December 6, 1834, the Columbia Society at Washington received a letter from the New York Typographical Association containing a list of the "rat offices," and another of the individual "rats" in the city. The strike had not been entirely successful, but the association recovered and seems to have been strong enough in 1835 to prevent the employment of non-union printers in New York. The evidence of this, such as it is, is to be found in the minutes of the Washington society, which show that September 26, 1835, a former member of the society, expelled for his connection with the strike of March, 1835 (the Duff Green strike), plaintively asks to be reinstated, his principal reason being that he wants to go to New York.

"I have," he says in his application, "for a long time past wished to go to New York, but I can not procure employment there without I take with me a certificate from this society, which, of course, I can not procure unless the society will reinstate me in my membership, which I now most respectfully and earnestly request them to do."

Some doubt about the association's power to prevent employment of non-union men in the city at least two years later is, however, suggested by the impassioned address of June 29, 1837, which it issued:

"To the journeymen printers of New York City and vicinity:

"FELLOW CRAFTSMEN—At an adjourned meeting of the Typographical Association of New York City, held at the association rooms on Saturday evening, June 24, 1837, information having been given of a regularly organized 'combination' on the part of certain of our employers to take advantage of the present depressed state of our trade, and business in general, in order to reduce our present prices, and to render us, if possible, obedient vassals to the nod of the oppressor, a committee was appointed to address you in this particular, and urge you to a prompt and resolute resistance.

"That committee is of opinion, that the time has now arrived when you are to prove to the world one of two things—either that you are freemen and capable of understanding and maintaining your rights; or that you are base and servile sycophants, ready and willing to receive whatever compensation and terms your employers may choose to allow.

"You are now to show whether, in your judgment, your employers or yourselves possess the right of fixing a value on your labor. If there yet remains one spark of the courage, manhood and determination which sustained you when forming the present scale of prices, let the employing printers of New York and the United States, see that it still exists, and can be easily fanned to a flame; let them see that the insignificant and paltry pittance which you now obtain for your support shall not be reduced at their pleasure—that for them to grow richer you will not consent to become poorer.

"That a pressure exists, and that it is more difficult for all employers to procure money with which to meet expenses, we are all aware, but why should your wages be reduced on that account?

"The prices for printing advertisements and for newspapers have not been reduced.

"The prices that are now paid to printers are no more than will barely support them, and the common necessities of life are even higher than when your present scale was formed. Then why should you submit to a reduction? Why be the passive minion of the will of tyrants?

"The committee can discover no reason why you should, and it is their opinion that if true to yourselves you will not be.

"Depend upon it, that if, in obedience to the mandate of grasping avarice—if because your employers say you must, you determine to yield, and go to work for less than the scale demands, you will not only cover yourselves with the consequent odium, but you will necessarily involve yourselves in debt from week to week; for it is folly to suppose that if your wages are once reduced your employers will of their own accord advance them again, even though business should resume its accustomed course. No, having accomplished their purposes, and brought you in submission to their feet, they will keep you there, and the iron hand of oppression will be laid more heavily than ever.

"Your employer knows well, that without constant employment, your wages are not sufficient for your support, and those of the unholy alliance which is now raising its hydra head against you, are no doubt impressed with the belief, that by seizing upon the present period of depression in the trade, they may compel you to work for whatever they may please to pay.

"The committee would not be understood to include all employers as coming under their just reprehensions. No, thank Heavens, there are honorable exceptions, there are employers who have an eye to the comfort and happiness of their employes, their reward no man can take away, for it consists in the pleasing consciousness of an exercise of a measure of justice and the performance of noble action.

"Our criticism applies to but a dishonorably combined few, whose object seems to be to shift the severity of the times from their own shoulders to the shoulders of their journeymen, caring little for their sufferings so that they escape—fattening on the profits of your labor, while your wives and children are denied many of the common necessities of life.

"The truth is your employers are much more able to pay the existing prices than you are to have your wages reduced, the pressure operates in a much greater degree to your disadvantage than to theirs, the depreciated 'shinplasters' of the banks, which are bought up, no doubt, with considerable profit to the purchasers, are palmed off upon you in requital for your toil, as though each rag was worth its face in gold, these rags you must take, though on every dollar you get for your labor you suffer a heavy loss. Patiently you have borne all this, and would continue still to bear it; but in the name of even-handed justice, and for the sake of Heaven, your wives and your children, let the line of demarcation be here drawn—say to the overreaching oppressor, Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther.

"The committee are well convinced that the chief reason the unprincipled combination of your employers have thus dared to invade your rights, and attempt the reduction of your wages, is because of a rumored want of the union spirit among yourselves. Without union nothing can be effected—with it, everything. Come forward, then, you who are not members of the association; and join in putting a shoulder to the wheel. Support the association, and the association will support you. There are some of you now in the city who are not members, why is this? You all receive the benefits which result from it. Why, then, do you not join it, and thereby extend its benefits?

"The committee would also respectfully impress on the minds of the members the necessity of a strict attention at all meetings of the association and a firm support of its principles. Let each and all of us determine upon union, strong and effectual union, and let the watchword be, The prices of the association must and shall be sustained.

"CHAS. A. ADAMS,

"H. D. BRISTOL,

"W. H. McCARTENAY,

"GEO. HATTEN,

"W. N. ROSE,

"Committee."

June 6, 1840, it sent out another "rat list," which seems to indicate that it went down in another strike during that year, and was followed by the Franklin Typographical Association of 1844, which will be referred to further on.

The Baltimore Typographical Society, being the second of the name, began its existence November 26, 1831, with 25 original members, adding 24 more names to its roll within a month. This seems to have been about all the journeymen printers in Baltimore, as during the next six months, or up to June 30, 1832, it had added but

5 members. At that date it had expelled 1, and 5 had forfeited membership. The constitution and scale of prices were not adopted until June 2, 1832. This constitution is fully outlined in Appendix A, No. 4, and the scale of prices given in full in Appendix B, No. 3. This organization still exists as Typographical Union No. 12, and, next to the Washington union, is the oldest existing trade organization among the printers, it being, of course, understood that while the Philadelphia organization of 1802, and that of New York of 1809 still exist, they have long since ceased to be labor organizations.

In the minutes of the Columbia Typographical Society, under date of February 3, 1832, is mentioned a communication from the Typographical Society of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the Washington list of prices, and announcing the organization of the printers in Cincinnati.

In November, 1833, the Philadelphia Typographical Association was formed, the society of 1802 having become a purely benevolent institution in 1831. This organization immediately opened a correspondence with all other known societies, as was beginning now to be the custom, (a) and at its meeting held June 27, 1835, passed the following:

Resolved, That an advance of 2½ cents per 1,000 ems be demanded in addition to our present scale of prices.

Resolved, That work by the week in book and job offices and on

a As the letter from the new Philadelphia organization to the older one in Washington is of something more than local interest, it is given here.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1834.

SIR—I am induced to attempt this intrusion on your attention in consequence of a resolution of the Philadelphia Typographical Association, authorizing a correspondence to be established with the typographical trade societies throughout the Union. The ostensible object of this scheme is to elicit and impart authentic intelligence connected with the interests of the members of our common profession, and it is hoped the imperfect manner in which the project may be commenced will not be suffered to occasion the end proposed to be disregarded.

The society in whose name these paragraphs are penned was organized about five months since. Its primary and paramount intention is the determination and support of adequate wages for journeymen printers. That it must acknowledge so late an origin may appear singular; but as the exposition due this point might possibly demand a larger space than is allowable at present, it is proposed (with your permission) to recur to it at proper length in a future communication.

The outlines of a constitution have been agreed upon, but the details are still undetermined. A scale of prices is also under revision, copies of both which will be forwarded when sufficiently complete. The principles of association are literal and definite; the eligibility of candidates consisting in their being practical printers, not less than 21 years of age, and in actual connection with the business.

As respects numerical strength, the institution may be called feeble; but its originators were fully aware that the mental climate of our city might be found rather uncongenial to the rapid growth of such a scion of the liberty tree; and though they have not as yet decided cause to exult in the result, there is certainly no cause for regret.

Since the formation of this association, a trades union has been commenced, and which now embraces a majority of the mechanics' so-

afternoon papers be \$9 per week (10 hours to constitute a day's work), and 20 cents an hour for overwork—morning papers to be charged \$10 per week where they work by the week."

This association seems to have gone out of existence in 1839 or 1840.

Early in 1834 the Benevolent Typographical Society of Richmond, Virginia, was formed, and on March 1 issued a letter to all societies. This letter is here reproduced, not alone because of its value in describing labor conditions in the trade, but as further evidence that "benevolence" was not the most serious purpose of these organizations even when they put it first in their name. In reading the statement that no "rat" could obtain work in Richmond, it must be remembered that "rat" meant a man working below the scale, and not necessarily that a non-member of the society could not secure employment.

"RICHMOND, VA., March 1, 1834.

"DEAR SIR—The journeymen printers in this city have recently formed a society. Previous to the formation of this society we had no regular prices. The highest price given was 25 cents for both MS. and printed copy. On the 1st of February of the present year, we adopted a constitution (a copy of which I herewith communicate); together with by-laws for our government, and likewise a scale of prices. This scale of prices, as you will perceive, fixes the price for the composition of MS. at 30 cents—that for print at 28 cents—5 cents for MS. and 3 for print more than the highest price previously given. There was no alteration made in the price for presswork, the wages previously given being generally considered sufficiently high—the demand for pressmen having always been so great as to put it out of the power of the employers to make deductions in that branch.

cieties in the city. Its present objects appear rational and useful, and its progress thus far is reported as satisfactory.

Business with us is, of course, dull; indeed, there is scarcely a volume in progress in Philadelphia. But the spring is dawning upon us, in whose very name there is relief; and since men's perverseness can not mar the seasons or derange the sublime machinery of the planet on whose surface their mad pranks are played, we think ourselves warranted in looking forward to better things—in the solemn determination (I would hope) that our next passover shall not find us unprepared.

Having thus endeavored to fulfill my instructions as far as is practicable at this time, I have now to request that this sheet, or the substance of its contents, may be laid before your society at your earliest convenience; and we shall await advices of the order taken thereupon, and also of the general state of affairs at Washington in the typographical department with equal respect and interest. Wishing you the perfect consummation of your best wishes and endeavors, I remain, with much respect,

Yours.

H. C. ORR.

P. S. As our association commits its correspondence to the care of the vice-president, any communications intended for the institution may be addressed to myself, at No. 227 Mulberry street, or at the office of the Daily Chronicle, Philadelphia.

H. C. O.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The scale of prices was adopted on the 1st of February. A resolution passed requiring them to go into operation on the 10th of that month. The employers were furnished with a copy of the list of prices on the 3d—very short notice. When the 10th arrived, the employers, without a single exception, gave the wages asked for.

"Things go on as smoothly under the new arrangement as before. All the printers here, with the exception of four or five, have joined the society. These, however, receive the wages fixed by the society. So far we have no rats. Before the society was formed we did have a few, who did not receive the highest prices then given. All of these have joined the society and promised to receive, in future, for their labor no less than the wages fixed by our scale of prices.

"I deem it unnecessary to say more at present than to desire you to send us a copy of your constitution, etc., that we may see how our brethren in your city are driving on. I likewise desire that you will write me a few lines, giving a history of the origin and progress of the society of which you are a member, and to lay this communication before your society at its next meeting, that they may know we have formed a society here, and so on. Communicate, likewise, if you please, the fact of the existence of our society to as many societies of this kind as you may know to have been formed. I desire this, not to put you to trouble, but to be sure of giving the information desired. It is my intention to write to as many as I have yet heard of. If you will be so kind as to comply with my request in this particular, be pleased not to omit to state that it is impossible to obtain work at our business in Richmond as a rat, so as to save those whose intentions were to make the attempt the trouble and expense of the voyage.

"Respectfully,

"R. S. REDFORD,

"Cor. Sec. Ben. Typ. Soc. of Richmond.

"The CORRESPONDING SEC'Y TYP. SOC'Y AT WASHINGTON.

"N. B.—I should like to hear from you previous to the next meeting of our society, which takes place on the 1st Saturday in April.

"R. S. R."

It will be necessary here to relate the trouble that the Columbia Typographical Society at Washington had in 1834 with one of the local newspaper proprietors, Gen. Duff Green, who was also printer to the United States Senate. This difficulty drew the typographical organizations of the country into closer touch than anything before had done, and led directly to the national organization of 1836.

The apprentice question had been a source of infinite trouble to the societies from the very first. From time to time the term of apprenticeship had been lengthened by various societies increasing it from three to four, then from four to five years, in the vain hope of reducing the competition from this source. But there was no effective means of preventing apprentices from running away, and the longer

apprenticeship only increased the temptation to do so, hence made matters worse. True, the master could legally compel the return of a runaway, if he could find him, but the supply of new apprentices and of other runaways willing to work for one-half or two-thirds the established price for journeymen made it unprofitable to search for escaped apprentices. The fact that a runaway apprentice could, and would, be so employed at rates higher, to say the least, than his apprentice rates, operated also to put a premium on running away. All of the early societies had had more serious trouble with this than had that of Washington, which was exceptionally fortunate in many ways. In 1833, however, General Green began employing "two-thirders" on his paper, the United States Telegraph, and later introduced a large number of boys as apprentices in doing the Government printing. He now proposed (1834) to establish what he called the Washington Institute, but which was termed by the printers "a manual-labor school." In this institute he proposed to take 200 boys each year and teach them the printing trade, allowing them \$2 a week each for their work, which \$2 was not, however, to be paid to them, but kept as a trust fund and invested by their employer for such of them as should remain with him the full period.

The first intimation of the excitement which this matter finally caused is found in the special meeting of January 11, 1834. At this meeting its president stated that its object was to take into consideration the subject of Gen. Duff Green's speech at the late celebration of the Columbia Typographical Society, and to adopt such measures as would more effectually protect the society against his plans, if attempted to be carried into execution, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, At a late meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society, Duff Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, did declare that he intended to monopolize all the work that was possible, and that he had intended to employ a large number of children to take the place of the journeymen now employed by him, and that he wished to raise up a respectable class of men to take our places; and

"WHEREAS, The patronage of the press of this city is almost wholly derived from the Government, and that we have a right, as men, to participate in its profits, which his views, if carried out, would engross to himself; be it

Resolved, That the Columbia Typographical Society are desirous of adopting such measures as shall be advantageous to the employing printers, in this city, insure their own rights, and preserve the respectability of the profession.

Resolved, That we look upon the proposed measure of Duff Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, as visionary in its final results, subversive of our rights, as journeymen printers, and destructive of the profession to which we belong:

Therefore, resolved, That a committee of ——— be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and prepare a report of their

deliberations, which when they have completed, they shall submit to a general meeting of the printers of this district, to be called by them, at such time and place, as they shall deem fit and proper."

After considerable discussion, Mr. Freeland offered the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that the practice which has lately come into vogue, of employing an undue number of apprentices, is destructive of the rights and interests of journeymen, and detrimental to employing printers;

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose business it shall be, whenever they shall think it necessary to do so, to call a general meeting of the printers of this city to take the subject into consideration."

The committee at this time reported against taking any action until something more definite was evolved. Up to this time no organization of printers had attempted to restrict the number of apprentices. In nearly every city except Washington the custom of employing a few journeymen to direct the work of many so-called apprentices was firmly established. In a letter to the Columbia Typographical Society March 21, 1834, Gen. Duff Green takes the position that any objection to his "school for printers" by the society must be based upon an assumption of the right of the society to "regulate the number of apprentices which I may think proper to employ, and to otherwise interfere so as to defeat the end I have in view."

In reply the society denied that it "assumes the right to regulate the number of your apprentices or that of any gentleman." In a letter dated April 7, 1834, General Green says to the society's committee:

"Your society can have no right to inquire into the age of the persons whom I employ. * * * But if, instead of employing 50 journeymen, I find it to my interest to employ but 10, any attempt on your part to enter into a combination to drive those 10 out of my employment, without I would give employment to the other 40, would be an offense against my rights, for which the laws have made ample provision, and which it would become my duty to enforce."

An elaborate "prospectus of the Washington Institute" was carried on the first page of Mr. Green's paper, the *Telegraph*, for some time, acting practically as an advertisement for boys to fill his school. The society appointed another committee to report on the matter. This committee was of the opinion that Mr. Green would be able to fill his school (this being the point upon which the former committee had advised non-action), and recommended that a protest be formulated and given as wide a circulation as the prospectus had enjoyed. (a)

a One paragraph of the committee's report is here given as indicative of the social conditions:

The committee have understood, also, that it is the intention of Mr.

This protest was accordingly issued, and sent not only to every printers' society, but to the unorganized printers employed on the principal papers throughout the United States. In addition to this protest, which was issued by the society, as such, a pamphlet was published containing the proceedings of a public mass meeting, together with an "Address to the people of the United States," emanating from the meeting (such addresses were common in those days), the expense of printing the pamphlet being met by a collection taken up at the meeting. This pamphlet, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, and the "protest," copied from the minutes of the society, are here reproduced in Appendix A, No. 12. The Baltimore society had taken action on the subject from newspaper reports and sent a letter to the Columbia society in time to incorporate it in the proceedings of the public meeting. It will be noted that the protest contained an appeal to journeymen printers not to come to Washington to act as teachers in the proposed school. It was the fear of this that prompted the appointment of a committee of seven, under the following resolution, adopted March 7, 1834:

"Ordered, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with each other, and report to this society, at their next meeting, what, in their opinion, would be the most proper and effectual course to pursue to bring about the establishment of a national typographical society."

Response was received from the typographical society at Louisville, Ky., inclosing a copy of its constitution and resolutions against "the Duff Green school for printers," and on the same date from Charleston (S. C.) Typographical Society, indorsing protest against the school. This is the first reference found to these societies. Rich-

Green, in organizing his school, to draw a portion of his scholars from the houses of refuge in the northern cities. Now, although the committee object not to the character of any boy, when it is affected only by his origin, believing that when he comes to man's estate he must stand or fall by his individual merit, yet there is no doubt, from the facility with which these boys may be obtained by Mr. Green, the society will have a delicate and difficult matter on hand in attempting to prevent their employment in this school. With the principals of these extensive institutions, the specious and deceptive arguments of the prospectus will, no doubt, have powerful weight and influence. So far, then, as the success of the project of Mr. Green shall depend merely on the attainment of scholars, it is likely to be insured by the readiness with which, no doubt, the principals of those houses will supply him with the boys under their charge. The committee can conceive of no other mode of preventing this consummation than by circulating among these gentlemen a direct refutation of the principles laid down in the prospectus. It is in no degree their interest to aid Mr. Green in his schemes—they look only to the welfare of their charge; and, if it shall appear to them, as in the end, should we adopt this course, it no doubt will, that, instead of benefiting the boys for whose future welfare they are in a measure responsible, the scheme of Mr. Green will be more likely to blast their prospects in life, be assured they will not be instrumental in aiding the establishment of the Washington Institute.

mond, Va., responded, and later other southern societies. December 13, 1834, the Philadelphia association notified the Washington society that Gen. Duff Green was employing printers in Philadelphia and elsewhere "on condition that they would have no connection with the society," and that as fast as he secured "strangers" "society men" were being discharged. Matters went on from bad to worse until a strike was declared against General Green March 14, 1835, the causes alleged being "against the employment of too many apprentices," for the society's scale of prices (or against "two-thirders"), because of discrimination against "society men," and for the discharge of the foreman. With the details of this long strike itself we have nothing to do. It was, however, the occasion of bringing the scattered associations into closer touch with each other. For the first time in its history the Washington society sent out a "rat circular." Philadelphia and New York promised to restrain their members from accepting employment in the Washington establishment, and the Philadelphia association expelled all its members who did so. Later the Washington society asked New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston for a list of all "two-thirders" and names and description of all "rats" in those cities. This request seems to have been ignored.

October 14, 1835, the Washington society passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of this society having heretofore determined not to accept employment in the office of Duff Green, do still adhere to that resolution, and will neither accept employment in that office, nor in any other office in which any hands or hand employed by the said Green since the 28th of March, 1835, or by his successor, E. R. Gibson, may hereafter be employed, until the obnoxious individual or individuals be discharged."

This sweeping resolution, exceedingly radical for that day, and certainly so for this society, was forwarded to all other societies in the United States and endorsed by most of them, thus foreshadowing the action of the national convention of the next year (1836), making "a rat" so declared by one printers' organization to be considered such by all.

Two other societies are mentioned in 1835 for the first time. First, that of the Mississippi Typographical Association, of Natchez, Miss., which sent out a "rat list" as a result of a strike September 19, 1835, and another communication November 6; and, second, the New Orleans Typographical Association, organized May 9, 1835, indicating that the society organized there in 1830 had ceased to exist.

In June, 1835, the Franklin Society, of Cincinnati, had a strike against a reduction of wages in one establishment. It seems that "strangers" were brought in from Pittsburg and elsewhere. November 6, 1835, the Cincinnati society sent out a circular calling for a national convention. No copy of this circular has been found, but upon its receipt the Washington society appointed a committee to report on the

subject. This report, which was accepted and issued to other societies as a call for the convention, was as follows:

"Mr. Wm. Walters, from the committee, to whom was referred the circular from the Franklin Typ. Society of Cincinnati, proposing a National Typ. Society, presented the following report:

Your committee have carefully read the report and resolutions of the Franklin Typographical Society, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The resolutions propose—

"1st. That each society in its own district be sustained by all others in the prices it may establish.

"2d. That journeymen bringing certificates of membership in any society, of good standing, receive a preference over all others in the efforts made to procure them employment.

"3d. That rats, pronounced such by one society, be considered as such by all other societies."

"If there be a community of men, which, more than another, has felt the necessity of a closer union amongst the different typographical societies of the United States, it is our own. During the two last years the society and many of its members have been the victims of the most unrelenting persecution and proscription. Single handed they have encountered the force of this opposition, for although one or two societies nobly cheered our efforts, the great body of them stood aloof, apparently idle spectators of the controversy. Any other course, however, could scarcely have been looked for from them, when we consider the distance which separates them and the absence of any effective bonds of union between them.

"A close examination of the resolutions proposed by the Franklin Typ. Society has convinced your committee that they do not go far enough. Each of the propositions has been in [a] degree, and is now enforced by almost every society in the Union. There is, however, no obligation to uphold them existing amongst any of the societies, and our own experience teaches us that the declaration we have all made 'to procure employment for a member of the society in preference to any other person' has been but loosely observed; or, to use the more forcible language of the Franklin Typographical Society, 'the certificate of membership ought no longer to procure from us a mere assent of the good standing of the holder, but should call forth our active friendship for the bearer—our zealous effort to get him into employment in preference to all others.'

"All this and much more should be done; and the question for us to consider is, what are the means necessary for its accomplishment? what additional measures are necessary in order to permanently, not merely transiently, to assent to such regulations amongst the different typographical societies of the United States as shall ensure to every member of every society, a proper equivalent for his labor, and a good prospect of constant employment while ever he shall remain within the pale of the honorable members of the craft?

"Deeply impressed with the importance of the measure, your com-

mittee are about to propose, in order to accomplish these most desirable results, they beg leave to assure the society that it has not been without the most mature reflection that they have brought forward the resolutions which are appended, and which they believe will alone provide a remedy sufficiently ample for the widespread evils which are now felt.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different typographical societies of the United States to form a union of societies, under such name as the convention to be held for that purpose shall designate.

Resolved, That in order to form such union, a convention be held in the city of Washington on the 3d day of March next, to be composed of three delegates from every typographical society existing in the United States.

Resolved, That the convention shall have power to draft a constitution, and such other regulations as shall be thought proper for the government of the union, which constitution shall be submitted to the local societies for their adoption; and whenever two-thirds of the local societies shall agree to the said constitution, the government of the union shall be considered as formed, and annual meetings take place accordingly.

Resolved, That the power now possessed by the different societies to regulate the prices within their respective limits, shall not be infringed by any regulation of the convention.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to every typographical society in the United States; and that such of them as shall agree to them, be requested to appoint delegates, without further notice, to attend the convention.

“(Signed)

“WM. WALTERS,

“JAS. BROWN,

“WM. W. CURRAN.”

The report and resolutions having been read, the second resolution was amended by inserting the first Monday of June as the time of the meeting of the convention, and as amended were adopted unanimously.

Letters approving of the convention and promising to send delegates were received from Harrisburg (Pa.) Typographical Association August 26, 1836 (first mention); Baltimore, July 30; Nashville, Tenn., August 26; Philadelphia, August 27; Cincinnati, August 28; Richmond, Va., October 14, and later letters along the same line were received from New Orleans, and from Mobile, Ala. (first mention). New Orleans named two members of the Washington society and asked that they be permitted to act as proxy delegates from New Orleans, thus inaugurating from the very start that system of proxy representation that has many times since so nearly disrupted organizations. October 14, 1836, the Washington society met to elect delegates to the convention and appoint a committee to arrange for the same, since it was to be held in Washington. At the meeting the society decided to “pay all the expenses of the National Typographical Convention.”

The first convention of the National Typographical Society met in

the aldermen's chamber, city hall, Washington, D. C., November 7, 1836, the session lasting five days. Delegates were present from the typographical societies in Baltimore, New York city, Washington, Harrisburg, Pa., Philadelphia, and by proxy from New Orleans. The delegate from the Philadelphia association was excluded from the convention, not because of any objection to the association, but because the Washington society succeeded in proving that the delegate himself was one of the men that had worked for a time in the Duff Green establishment during the strike. The Philadelphia association evidently was not aware of this when it elected him, as he was immediately expelled by that association.

The convention was welcomed in an address from the mayor of the city, Hon. Peter Force,^(a) who had joined the New York Typographical Society in 1812, and was its president in 1815. In 1816 he joined the Columbia Typographical Society, and became its first "free member" in 1826.

The convention adopted a constitution (which as amended in 1837 is given in the appendix hereto) and issued two addresses, one to the various typographical societies in the United States, the other to the printers of the country in general. Both of these documents appear in Appendix A, No. 9.

To the local societies the convention appealed for a closer relation one with the other; proposing uniform regulations regarding apprentices; that runaways from one office should not be permitted to work in any other; that members expelled from one society for any good cause shall not be admitted to membership by any other society; that no member of any society should work in any printing office where such expelled member is employed, until he is reinstated by the original society; there was to be an exchange of "rat" lists, and, most important of all, the societies were advised to open their doors to membership for all printers then working at the trade as journeymen, whether they served an apprenticeship or not; then after organizing all these, put up the bars and require a six-year apprenticeship. There had

^a Visitors going up in the Washington monument may see carved in one of its largest stones the name "Peter Force." Students of industrial history prefer, however, to remember him by a monument of very different character. Mr. Force was for a number of years one of the proprietors of a job printing office in Washington. Here he executed many of the "broadsides" so characteristic of the time, and here was printed the constitutions of many civic societies of all kinds. He seems to have had a keen intuition of the historical value of things, and early began a collection of tracts, broadsides, constitutions, etc., which he ultimately gave to the library of congress as the Force Collection of Tracts—a veritable gold mine of industrial information, especially as relating to the southern states. In those days tracts and "broadsides" occupied relatively the position of magazine articles and newspaper discussions of today, and their preservation for future reference was of utmost importance. Mr. Force was of great assistance to the typographical societies as an employer in their struggle with the apprentice problem. As indicated in the text, he was mayor of Washington, and was employed by the government to plan or outline a system for a government printing establishment.

for years been two factions in the societies—one, seeing that the apprenticeship requirements were creating an army of printers sufficiently large to do all the work, outside of the societies because of ineligibility, wanted to temporarily let down the bars and organize the trade, and then increase the requirements; the other faction, sticking to the old traditions, sought to remedy the evil by increasing the severity of apprenticeship. It seems that the societies had elected delegates to the convention from the more radical factions in nearly every instance. This entire address should be carefully read as being a presentation by the workmen themselves of their view of the situation.

The address to the printers of the United States in general, whether organized or not, is likewise of importance and interest. There are a few references in this document that require some explanation at the present time in order to be understood. The early printer expected to work a short while as a journeyman, then start a paper or job office for himself. His employer was "a practical printer" like himself. The appearance of the publisher who simply owned the plant and employed men to do the work of editing as well as printing the paper alarmed the early compositors. These tirades against the "speculator on the labor of printers," and against "the hiring editor," are but the manifestations of his natural alarm at the commencement of the changing conditions. The advent of large capital into the printing business suggested to him the possible permanency of journeymanship for him as an individual. What he said and did was his protest against the prospect of being involved in a permanent wage condition. All the documents of this period must be read with this constantly in mind, and especially this address to the printers in 1836.(a)

a Speaking to the toast "The 'Practical Printer' Editor," before the Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston, at its twenty-third anniversary banquet (this society was organized in 1822, but was never a trade organization), Hon. J. T. Buckingham, editor of the Boston Courier, said that when he was a young man the printer considered it a reproach if he did not edit his own paper. "Every journeyman expected to have a printing office and a paper of his own. Originally, of course, the great printers—Caxton, Gutenberg, Faust—were all scholarly men." Continuing, Mr. Buckingham said: "In the year 1811 Messrs. Young and Miners, printers and proprietors of the Massachusetts Mercury, at the suggestion of the late Reverend Doctor Morse, of Charleston, engaged a gentleman from New Haven as an editor for their paper, which then took the name of the 'New England Palladium;' and this, so far as I can learn, was the first instance in Boston of employment of a professional editor. At this time (January 15, 1848) I am the only individual now living in Boston, if not in the Commonwealth, who unites the printer and the editor in one man."

Beginning thus in 1811 this "innovation," as the printers called it, spread until it became one of the grievances complained of by the New York Printers' Association in 1831, and was made one of the burdens of the address of the national convention of 1836. In 1838 a resolution was introduced in the Washington Typographical Society demanding that members be not permitted to work for proprietors not themselves "practical printers." And in 1839 a circular appeal was sent from an association in Mississippi to all printers' organizations requesting them to refuse, after a given date, to work for the non-printer who, as a capitalist, was merely "speculating on the labor of printers."

The immediate cause of this circular from the south was no doubt

A notice printed on the cover of the published proceedings of this convention of 1836, and dated November 26, is of interest. It follows:

"Since the adjournment of the convention the committee on publication have learned with much regret that two attempts have in the

the fact that Gen. Duff Green had, after leaving Washington, attempted to organize "The American Literary Company," operating from Columbia, S. C., his plan still being to employ boys under the guise of teaching them a trade. The co-operative ideas of the time, or what may be called the great employ-yourself-movement of 1830 to 1855, which, among other things, produced the "Brook Farm," had something to do with it, too, as such ideas were in the air; but the "practical printer's" inbred fear of the "professional editor" and the "speculator" was the energizing thought. The reply of the Washington society to this circular asking that journeymen refuse to work for men not themselves practical printers is full of historic significance and is quoted in full. It also shows that all hope of the national organization's success had not been lost in 1839:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I have laid before the Columbia Typographical Society the papers which you forwarded on the subject of "real and counterfeit printers." Every member was furnished with a copy of it at a special meeting; and on the evening of the last convention—the first Saturday of the present month—the subject was laid upon the table, *nem. diss.*

A resolution embracing the same subject was offered for our consideration about fifteen months ago. After some debate, it was indefinitely postponed. No one has since moved that its consideration be resumed. Some of our members, privately, thought the intentions of the resolutions impracticable. For instance, they would say: "How can you cause the mammoth establishments of New York and other cities to be resigned to the practical printer? Where can you find practicals with sufficient capital or credit to undertake such establishments? It is true some printers might refuse to work for the present employers, in expectation of achieving the desired result; but in the present disunited condition of the craft others could be found who would perform the labor required." Such arguments as these are plausible, and the novelty of the proposition has not yet become familiar to those immediately interested.

Should, however, the National Typographical Union ever go into operation and the printers be awakened to the true sense of danger threatened by newspaper speculators—when all of our profession shall be bound by a brotherly tie, united in the same cause, with a determination to make it prosper—then, only then, can we look with confidence to the consummation of our wishes. But at present, when not one-fourth of the printers north of Baltimore belong to the local societies, and all means to induce those who are not members to join one, or create a society where none exists, have proved fruitless, it seems supererogatory to urge the measure at the time set forth in Mr. North's circular. The great subject of the union should be the first to grasp and occupy our minds. We should persevere in urging concert of action and association. Without it we can do nothing toward effecting the object communicated.

It has occurred to many of us that if the southern and western states were to form a typographical union, it would soon extend to other portions of the country. It would be more expedient in the direction named than elsewhere, as journeymen there are more free to act for themselves, not having much, if any, fear of an army of apprentices being thrust into their places if they should dare to assert their dearest rights. You, of course, know that such has been the procedure in a few cities of the north. Boys of but a few months' initiation in the profession infest them from the neighboring towns, and in Philadelphia men are not considered rats if they get the prices exacted by the tariff, al-

south been made to injure the journeymen. They would, therefore, urge upon all printers in every city, town, and village where no society exists to establish one as soon as practicable to enable them to be represented in the National Typographical Society in September next."

The "two attempts to injure the journeymen" referred, no doubt, to the strike in Richmond, Va., in November, 1836, to enforce the apprentice section of the local constitution, and to fight the union in Augusta, Ga., was making against that printers' Banquo, Gen. Duff Green, who had taken his boys' school idea with him and gone to South Carolina to organize "The American Literary Company." The Augusta association had gotten out a circular, similar to the Washington society's "protest," which circular was printed in the Washington papers at the expense of the local society. At the request of the Augusta association the Washington society had a transcript of its minutes, and all documents and letters relative to the Duff Green matter, made and forwarded to the former organization—no small nor inexpensive task in those pre-typewriter days.

The second convention of the National Typographical Society met in New York city September 4, 1837, with delegates from eight societies in the United States, and a fraternal delegate from Nova Scotia, who was seated with full powers, predictive of admission of Canadian unions into the National, thus forming the present International Typographical Union in 1869. It is doubtful whether the proceedings of this convention were ever printed. No copy has been found in the search for data for this report. The report of the Washington delegates will, however, give an idea of the proceedings, and is here transcribed entire from the minutes of that society:

"WASHINGTON, January 6, 1838.

"The delegates appointed by the Canadian Typographical Society, to attend the national association, which was to assemble in the city of New York on the 4th Sept., 1837, beg leave to submit the following report:

"That your delegates have been prevented from making a report by the nonarrival of the printed proceedings of the meeting, which was

though at work in the same shop where the two-thirders abound. Now, a great many printers from the Quaker City, and others who countenance the rat system, go south and west; and if matters could be so arranged that the itinerants would be denied work in your and other sections unless they could produce their certificates of membership from local societies, it would make them, from necessity, join associations and become interested in them. This might, with some additions or amendments, add strength to the infant weakness of the organic state of our union, and prepare a clear path for the progression of practical printers to the objects of their special attention.

With great respect, thanks for your attention, and a due appreciation of Mr. North's intentions,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GOBBRIGHT,
Cor. Sec. C. T. Society

MR. THOMAS PALMER, *Raymond, Miss.*

left under the control of the New York members. Altho' we have received a letter intimating that they would be soon sent on, we still have been disappointed. It is a matter of regret to us, as we find it almost impossible to direct your attention to the necessary acts which require your immediate cooperation; and which alone can enable us to discharge our task satisfactorily to ourselves.

"That your delegation arrived in New York on the second of September, and were notified to meet at the sheriff's room, in the city hall, on the 4th, which was kindly granted by the public authorities of said city. Eight societies being represented, viz., New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Mobile, New Orleans, and Washington. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair one of this society's delegation, and appointing A. I. W. Jackson, of Baltimore, as secretary. That their first act was to revise the constitution, adopted by the convention which met at Washington in November, 1836. That after a labored investigation of that instrument, they made some amendments, in order to accord with the views and instructions of the several members. That they continued in session till Saturday, the 9th, inclusive, when, severally, having subscribed the new constitution, they adjourned sine die, to meet again at Pittsburg, next September, and that they were then invited, and attended a public dinner given by the New York association, in courtesy to the members of the national association.

"Your delegates, not having the constitution to refer to, must, of course, be excused from entering into a detail of the several articles; but they would remark that, in article 10th, twenty-five per cent is to be levied of the different societies, annually, by a prescribed rule, to defray all expenses incurred by the association; their instructions were for thirty per cent.

"Article 13 furnishes the mode of checking the practice of employing two-third apprentices. This is of initial importance to the whole fraternity, and requires consideration commensurate with its importance; for all can realize the complete prostration which such a custom must create. The proposed check, adopted by the association appears as simple as it is easy of accomplishment, if judicious measures alone be pursued. This plan is by the granting to travelers the 'union card,' which was introduced into the convention's constitution at Washington. Many duties are enjoined on local societies, which must be referred by you to committees, to mature and prescribe a mode of operation for carrying them into effect.

"Your delegates are aware that the society will look for an expression of their opinion as to the utility and future prospects of the association, and, therefore they will present their views in as brief a manner as possible. From all they could learn from their intercourse with the gentlemen composing the assembly, they are of the belief that no other plan could be adopted that would prove so efficacious and satisfactory to all concerned, and guard the craft against the innovations which are daily arising to drive the regular and good workman out of

employment, or to reduce their wages to the standard of the cupidity of some employers who forget the rights of their fellow-men.

"That the anticipated prospects of the association may be evidenced from the interest taken in it by all associations in the United States and Nova Scotia, whose delegate was admitted to a seat during the discussions. It is the opinion of your delegation, that the employer and the journeymen were never on such amicable terms of friendly feelings as they are at the moment, which certainly is ominous of our success in this great cause.

"In closing the imperfect report they have made, they would congratulate the society on the high respect in which they are at present held by both employers and journeymen, as well in Washington, as throughout the whole country; and they sincerely pray this band of union may never be severed by any untoward circumstance, originating on your part. They now conclude by recommending the following resolution for adoption:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive the printed proceedings of the association, and to report on their contents as soon as practicable, or on any matters concerning said association.

"(Signed)

"JAMES CLEPHANE.

"JAMES HANDLEY."

The national society did not hold a convention in 1838. In August of that year the following announcement appeared in the papers in most of the cities where printers were organized:

"NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

"Meeting postponed.—The undersigned, officers of the National Typographical Association, composing the board of control, at the earnest solicitations of a number of delegates and societies forming said association, have, after mature deliberation, resolved on a postponement of the next meeting, and hereby give this public notice to the different societies of printers attached to said association, as well as those desirous of connecting themselves thereto, that the next meeting of the National Typographical Association will be held in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on the first Monday of September, 1839, at which time and place it is fondly expected the representatives from the different societies will be in attendance.

"A. I. W. JACKSON, *Baltimore,*

President.

"WM. WELLINGTON, *Philadelphia,*

Recording Secretary.

"CHAS. ALBERT DAVIS, *New York*

Corresponding Secretary.

"JAMES CLEPHANE, *Washington,*

Treasurer

Board of Control.

"AUGUST 10, 1838.

"The publishers of newspapers throughout the United States will

confer a favor on the craft in general, by giving the above notice one or two insertions."

Whether this postponed convention ever met is not known and may well be doubted. The general laws for the government of local societies appear to have been promulgated by the New York convention of 1837. They were gotten out in leaflet form by the Washington society for its own use, as follows:

"COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

"*Resolved*, That the general laws recommended by the National Typographical Society to the local societies for their government be printed for the use of the members.

"Test:

"W. A. KENNEDY, *Secretary*.

"DECEMBER 1, 1838.

"GENERAL LAWS.

"ARTICLE 1. Every apprentice shall serve until he be 21 years of age; and at the time of entering as an apprentice shall not be more than 16 years of age; and every boy taken as an apprentice shall be bound to his employer in due form of law.

"ART. 2. No runaway apprentice shall be received into any office in the United States attached to the national association, either as an apprentice or journeyman.

"ART. 3. That on the death of his master, or if, from any cause, the office wherein he was indented shall be discontinued, he may be taken into another office, and be regularly indented to finish the term of his apprenticeship.

"ART. 4. After the 1st day of January, 1844, it shall not be lawful for any local society to consider any application for membership unaccompanied by sufficient proof that he had served the period of five years, as a regularly indented apprentice at the printing business.

"ART. 5. That after the 1st day of January, 1839, it shall not be lawful for any local society to permit members of said society to work in any office where boys may be taken as apprentices to the printing business, to serve for a less period than five years.

"ART. 6. The local societies shall have the power to establish such tariff of prices as may be suitable to the section of country in which they may be located.

"ART. 7. It shall be the duty of all local societies, working under the jurisdiction of the national association, to sustain each other in their list of prices or such other regulations as they may adopt for their government.

"ART. 8. That all local societies suspend so much of their constitutions as requires a term of apprenticeship as a qualification for membership; and that they admit all who are at work at the business as

journeymen so soon as it shall be ascertained that the proposed regulations of the association upon this subject shall be adopted by two-thirds of the societies.

"ART. 9. Any person presenting his union card from one society, under the jurisdiction of the national association, to another society under the same jurisdiction, and paying the monthly dues called for by their constitution, shall be entitled to the trade benefits of said society.

"ART. 10. Local societies shall recognize but two classes of printers—employers and journeymen—that is, persons who carry on business solely as employers and those who work as journeymen, in the manner prescribed, and at the prices demanded by such society.

"ART. 11. It shall be the duty of local societies to have prepared an annual report of their condition, showing the number of members admitted for the year preceding; the amount of receipts from initiation, dues, and fines; the number of newspapers and periodical publications, together with all offices of whatever character, under the immediate control of practical printers, at the time of making such reports; also, those under the control of others than printers, and such other information as may be in possession of said local societies, in reference to the profession generally; said report to be transmitted to the national association at its annual meetings.

"ART. 12. That the societies be requested to forward to the national association, annually, the number, as near as may be ascertained, of apprentices in the district of country over which the society has jurisdiction; also, of all the journeymen—distinguishing members of the society from others.

"ART. 13. That men pronounced rats by one society, shall be considered such by all others, until reinstated by said society.

"ART. 14. A local society, on the suspension or expulsion of a member, shall give information to all other societies as soon as practicable, and make annual report to the national association.

"ART. 15. That it be made obligatory on the members of the respective societies to solicit all printers in good standing to join some local society.

"ART. 16. That every society which may henceforth be established, transmit the title, list of officers, and its locality, to the corresponding secretary of the National Typographical Association.

"ART. 17. The above regulations, when adopted by two-thirds of the local societies, shall become binding upon the whole, as general laws, for the government of the craft."

To return now to affairs of the local societies, the Philadelphia Typographical Association sent out a letter dated June 16, 1834, on the state of trade, saying: "For several months the book offices have not had work enough to employ even their apprentices, and when we may safely anticipate a favorable change we are unable to say as we are anxious to hear." July 11, 1835, the same association wrote that it was having trouble as a result of "having taken measures to effect an advance in the price of our labor;" that the employers were advertising in other

eties, and asked the Washington society to "prevent that influx of strangers upon which the employers (a) rely in connection with the defection, which, in a small degree, we are sorry to say, they have effected for defeating the purposes of this association." Later, August 30, 1835, the association sent out a circular saying the trouble was over.(b)

a It may be of interest to note that an employing printers' association was formed just before this in Philadelphia, it being organized February 7, 1835. A scale of prices for composition and presswork, by which all contracts for such work were made, was adopted and made a part of the constitution. Members violating the contract scale were subject to fine or expulsion. Evidently the "Printers' Company of 1794 had ceased to exist.

b The steam press was beginning to alarm the pressmen, and curiously enough they proposed at first to meet it just as, in after years, the glass workers' unions and the coal miners' unions proposed to meet the machine, i. e., by reducing their wages for hand work to a point where it would not pay the employers to install steam presses, except that the pressmen proposed to do it by exactly the methods they opposed when applied by the employers to typesetting—by the introduction of boys into the business through a subdivision of labor. A resolution was passed by the Washington society with this in view October 14, 1835, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the price of presswork and the introduction of rollers and roller boys as will enable employers to have their work done as cheap, better, and with greater certainty by hand than by the use of steam or power presses, while at the same time pressmen will be able to make as good wages, if not better than under the present system.

As showing the attitude of the early printers toward machinery the two following remarkable letters are taken from the minutes of the Washington society:

[Copy of a letter laid before the society by a member.]

WARRENTON, VA., October 6, 1840.

DEAR SIR—Through you I would respectfully inform the typographical society of Washington that I have invented and made a machine for setting and distributing type; which machine is now in complete operation in this place, and will, according to the estimate of practical printers, do the work of four men; the cost not to exceed \$20. Being poor myself, my object is to realize something like a compensation for my time, labor and ingenuity; and being aware that it may perhaps conflict with the interest of your society, I have concluded to propose to sell them the exclusive right for the District of Columbia. To effect this object, I propose that your society deputize some one to decide upon the merits of the same; pledging myself to let them have it, as a body, for less than I can get from an individual proprietor.

Let me hear from you early, or by the society. Respectfully,
I. D. HILL.

[Reply.]

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1840.

Mr. I. D. Hill:

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of Columbia Typographical Society, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, apprising it of your invention and your desire to dispose of it to said society. And, I am also

August 6, 1836, the Nashville (Tenn.) Typographical Society sent out its revised constitution and price list, both of which will be found in full in the appendix. It will be noticed that this society binds itself by its constitution (art. 14) to "co-operate with the National Typographical Society" and to be represented in its convention. This society had thirty-five members in 1836, and the "chapel" system was firmly established in all offices.

During 1836 a letter was received from the Typographical Society at Columbia, S. C. The letter, however, does not make clear whether the society had just been organized or not. This society sent out a "rat list" in 1842, and seems to have gone down in a strike of that year.

December 3, 1836, the Washington society, "owing to the advance in the price of products generally" (by which is meant the cost of living) (a) asked for "an advance of about 10 per cent on our present tariff prices for the employing printers of the District;" and appointed a committee to revise the scale and call on the employers. January 7, 1837, the committee reported that the employers had agreed to the new scale, and it was ordered printed. (See Appendix B, No. 6.) It is impossible to ignore the evidence of the slowness of the world's affairs in those days when we reflect that this was the first change in price list adopted by the society since the original one of 1815, and that was but a schedule of prices already paid and had been in existence for several years. Wage scales that last twenty-two years without alteration will not be numerous in this century.

February 4, 1837, the Typographical Society at Lexington, Ky., sent out a circular, which, like the one from Columbia, S. C., does not state clearly when the society was formed.

In 1838 the St. Louis (Mo.) Typographical Association sent out a protest against a perpetual "ratting" of printers who had conducted themselves honorably in other cities. The occasion of this was that a

instructed to say, that, while they wish you success in your undertaking, they do not feel themselves justified in offering you any pecuniary aid; nor do they feel willing to abet in bringing into operation anything that would encroach upon the rights of those who have given years of labor and privation to acquire a knowledge of a business which they had reason to believe would yield them a support in after life. You propose to distribute and set type by machinery! Shade of the immortal Faust, thou art forever eclipsed. But should your invention prove beneficial to the craft, we will hail you as a benefactor. Your professions of regard for this society, and the craft at large, are duly appreciated.

Yours respectfully, in behalf of Col. Typo. So.,

DAVID H. HANLON,
Corresponding Secretary.

a As indicative of the cost of living, the prices quoted from the central market at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1837, are here reproduced: "Beef, from 6¼ to 12½ cents per pound; corned beef, 8 cents; veal, 6¼ to 10 cents; pork, 12 cents; mutton, 6¼ to 10 cents per pound; lamb, 50 to 75 cents per quarter; ham, 14 cents per pound; butter 20 to 25 cents; butter, print, 31¼ to 37½ cents; lard, 12½ cents per pound; chickens, \$2 to \$3 per dozen; eggs, 15 cents; corn (green), 12½ cents per dozen; potatoes, 50 cents per bushel; sweet potatoes, 37½ cents per peck; corn meal, \$1.12½ per bushel; rye meal, 80 cents per bushel."

printer who had worked in the Duff Green plant in Washington, D. C., in 1836 or 1837, went to St. Louis, Mo., and obtained a situation, when it was discovered he was on the rat list sent out from Washington. The St. Louis society testified that the man had "conducted himself honorably" in St. Louis, and wanted to know how long the rat list was expected to last. The Washington society in reply granted its permission to the St. Louis association to accept this man as a member, and annulled its rat list of 1836.

May 4, 1839, the Washington society adopted the "chapel system." From Louisville, Ky., came a letter stating that the Louisville Typographical Association was formed April 1, 1839. "There having been heretofore two societies in this city, which now exist no more, we have organized upon entirely different lines." During the year several societies were heard from for the first time, some only recently organized, while others appear to have been in existence for some time. Vicksburg, Miss., for instance, sent out a "rat list" and asked for an exchange of same; Columbus, Ohio, was first heard of July 6, 1839, the letter not being preserved in the minutes. Detroit, Mich., sent out a strike notice stating that the association had been compelled to strike for wages due and unpaid. Rochester, N. Y., reported that an organization had just been effected; as did Frankfort, Ky., and Tallahassee, Fla. The letter of the latter organization, with the reply of the Washington society to that of Frankfort, Ky., are of sufficient importance to reproduce here in full; as is also a letter of the Washington society to the Boston Typographical Society, which was organized in 1838.^(a)

^a Below is a copy of the letter received from the Tallahassee (Fla.) association, giving rates of wages and cost of living at that time:

TALLAHASSEE, November 30, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—The journeymen printers of Tallahassee have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of regulating prices, as well as for their general benefit. They have also instructed me to address you, in behalf of the association, to beg that you will warn those who feel desirous of coming to this place, against the propriety of doing so under an engagement for less than the prices we have adopted, which are \$18 per week—that they will have to pay here, for board, from \$6 to \$10 per week; clothing and other expenses double, and oftentimes treble to that of the northern prices, and all other things in proportion.

In craving the endeavors of your excellent association in our behalf, I am, sir, in the name of the Florida Typographical Association,

Most respectfully, your obt. ser't.,

S. I. NOWLIN, *Sec'y.*

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE WASH. TYPO. SOCIETY.

The following is in reply to a letter from Frankfort, Ky.:

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1839.

DEAR SIR—Mr. Jefferson laid your circular and letter before the Columbia Typographical Society last evening; and our members were much gratified on being informed of a new auxiliary in the "profession of letters." We look to your section of country with as much solicitude

The most important event of this year (1839), however, in view of the continued apprenticeship troubles, was the action of the New Or-

as we do to the north for the advancements of our interests; and are pleased to perceive in each a proper attention evinced to the subject. A new society was formed in Boston about a year ago and it now numbers seventy members. The old one was composed of a few journeymen and of master workmen, "who now control its operations, thereby destroying the purposes for which it was established." The Boston circular remarks that the journeymen are "now prepared to assert their rights, which they have too long neglected." This may be called "a * in the east." Since that period three other societies have been established, of which yours is one.

While we are receiving such pleasing intelligence, we indulge the hope that the recommendations of the national society have been regarded in framing the local constitutions. Among those the regulation of apprentices is prominent: Every boy to serve for five years, to be bound to his employer in due form of law, and to serve until 21 years of age. The employers of Washington have sanctioned it, and those elsewhere will, also, if they be made to understand how important it will be to their interests and to ours.

In behalf of the Columbia Typographical Society, wishing you success and everything which may advance your prosperity, I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

I. A. GOBRIGHT,
Cor. Sec. C. T. Society.

MESSRS. WM. BLANCHARD AND J. R. WATSON,
Frankfort, Ky.

The following is in reply to a circular sent out by the Boston society as reorganized in 1838:

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1839.

To the Members of the Boston Typographical Society:

GENTLEMEN—The circular from your association was read to our society last evening. The members were particularly pleased with its spirit, as much from the fact of a new ally to our cause as from the expression that a "portion of the journeymen, animated by the noble example set them by their brethren of the south, have at last awoke from their supineness, and are now prepared to assert and maintain their just rights, which they too long have neglected." It is from the north that we have most to fear—it is in that section of country so many innovations are made upon the profession; and it is there where journeymen—many of them—have remained passive to the employer's injustice. But, happily, in this age of reform, the "printer's trade" partakes of its influence, and every day develops some improvement in his condition. Typographical societies are increasing everywhere, and all seem animated by the same principle of action.

The employers of this city have acquiesced in our proposition (suggested by the national society) that every apprentice shall be bound to his employer in due form of law—to serve five years—till 21. In a few years, if this rule be generally adopted and adhered to, the important benefits resulting from it will be manifest. This is the great object to which we should direct our attention, as it will eventually extirpate rates, two-thirds, and runaway apprentices; and then we shall "see the day when the craft, and every member of it, shall be respected, as we are convinced they possess the ability" to effect the reformation.

In behalf of the Columbia Typographical Society, wishing you every success, and hoping, with you, "that a good feeling may pervade the journeymen printers of the union," I subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

I. A. GOBRIGHT,
Cor. Sec. Col. T. S.

leans Typographical Association. September 1, 1838, this organization sent out a circular letter notifying all societies that it was on strike against one office in the city, that of David Felt & Co. August 3, 1839, it sent out a "rat circular," doubtless growing out of the same difficulty. In its constitution as revised September 14, 1839 (see Appendix A, No. 7, where this is reproduced in full), this association prohibits (art. 12) any member from working "on any English daily morning paper, on which any apprentices may be employed." This is a far more radical solution than has been attempted by any typographical union of today, except that of New York city, where apprenticeship is abolished in daily newspaper offices by agreement, and in Philadelphia, where the union constitution prohibits them. January 8, 1840, the Boston association sent letters asking for wage scale and stating it was making a list of wages paid in all cities. Jackson (Miss.) Typographical Association was organized in 1840. The collapse of the National Society disheartened the local societies and gave the "benefit" faction, or the "alimoners," as they were called, the floor and the argument for a year or two.

April 4, 1840, the Mobile (Ala.) association, and June 6 of the same year the New York association, each sent out "rat circulars" as a result of strikes in which both organizations seem to have gotten their death blow. Nowhere, outside of New Orleans, was the apprentice trouble settled or even mollified, and even there it was controlled only in the morning newspaper offices. The Washington society was permitting special exceptions to its apprentice regulations; and in Philadelphia, society members were working with boys and "two-thirders" until it was said there were just journeymen enough in an office to tell the apprentices what to do. The whole subject was chaotic. In January, 1842, the Washington society appointed a committee to go over the entire matter. The "alimoners" had a majority of the committee and were for the repeal of all laws attempting to regulate trade affairs of this kind. The minority report was for strict enforcement. Taken together, these reports form the most important document of this period on the subject. Not only do we get here an inside view of the workings of the two factions in the societies of the early printers, but we get a view of the situation as seen by those most interested. For that reason the report, notwithstanding its length, is given below:

"The committee appointed upon the apprentice regulations at the last stated meeting submitted the two following reports, which were received:

"The committee of the Columbia Typographical Society, to whom the following resolution was referred, viz.: '*Resolved*, That this society appoint a committee to inquire into and report upon, the expediency of either modifying, repealing or more rigidly enforcing the apprentice regulations of the said society'—ask permission of the society respectfully to present their views in the following report:

"That your committee, in accordance with the above resolution, have

duly considered the matter referred to them, and given to it that attention which the importance of the subject demands. That your committee consider the above-named regulations were recommended by the general convention of printers, with the intention, (in connection with other measures,) to unite the societies of the different cities for the advancement of the interests of the craft; and could only be beneficial by general adoption. That such has not been the case is evident to everyone, for they have only been carried out by one society besides this. That, as said project of union has totally failed of success, this society is under no obligations to other societies to enforce said regulations. That this society, itself, having violated the regulations in the case of the boy (Bailey) taken into the office of Mr. Allen, and failed to enforce them in numerous other instances where they have been openly violated, can not now, with any hope of success, resolve to enforce them. Can this society demand of employers an adherence to regulations that the society was the first to violate? These regulations, by mutual agreement between them, were equally binding upon this society and employers; but, by your own act, in the opinion of your committee, you have absolved the employers from all obligation to adhere to them. When violations of said regulations have occurred, and been reported to this society, you have, more than once, appointed committees to confer with the employers on the subject, but without any satisfactory result. Some have promised to comply with the wishes of the society; others have treated you with contemptuous silence, and all have continued to violate the apprentice regulations, as long as it was their interest to do so. That, in the opinion of your committee, the aforesaid regulations operate in favor of the employer, and against the interests of the journeymen: the long term of apprenticeship and the legal power given to the master to make the apprentice serve the full term of five years, certainly offers greater inducements to employers to take apprentices, and bring them in competition with journeymen, than the old system, under which—the term of apprenticeship depending altogether on the will of the boy, the master possessing no legal power to detain him—there was less inducement to bring apprentices in competition with journeymen. In a word, the regulations, as they now stand, are a dead letter, and as long as they remain in, and are acknowledged by, this society, as a part of its constitution, without, at the same time, enforcing them, they are a disgrace and reproach to us. That, in the opinion of your committee, it is inexpedient to modify or enforce said regulations. That, in the opinion of your committee, if this society, in its wisdom, should see fit to repeal the said regulations, it will settle all differences now existing between this society and employers in relation to apprentices, prevent future collisions of the same nature; still the murmurs and dissatisfaction of a large and respectable minority of this society; and give peace and good feelings where we have long had agitation and angry contention.

“In conclusion, your committee would respectfully recommend the following resolution for adoption, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject: *Resolved*, That the apprentice

regulations of the Columbia Typographical Society be, and they are hereby, repealed.'

"C. W. C. DUNNINGTON,
"JOHN T. C. CLARK,
Committee.

"A minority of the committee of the Columbia Typographical Society, to whom was referred the subject of a repeal or modification of the apprentice regulations of said society, respectfully begs leave to report:

"That he has given the matter his most serious attention and weighed all the arguments that presented themselves to his mind; for and against these regulations, in the calm balance of reflection. For the repeal of the regulations, there appear to exist the following reasons: First, because the regulations were framed to meet a general law on the subject, to be in force in all cities throughout the Union, whereas said general law has only been complied with in one city besides this. Second, because the regulations were not made in accordance with long-established usage, either in this or in any other age and country, but were merely got up as an experiment, which experiment has failed to stand the test of five years' successful application. Third, because this society has itself specially authorized an infraction of the regulations in one instance and not promptly condemned their infraction in other instances. Fourth, because a very respectable minority in this society, in number and character, have always regarded the regulations as irregular, and not within the purview of the society's original jurisdiction—a minority which has sufficiently increased of late to call for some concession, or else the most convincing arguments, from the majority.

"These reasons appear to be of such weight as to entitle them to great consideration. The closing part of the last season might seem to many particularly cogent as regards the mere expediency of repeal, from the fact that the regulations of a society of operatives can scarcely ever be beneficial or effective, unless approved by two-thirds of those who are to carry them into effect. The undersigned has been mindful of the strength of the reasons in favor of repeal, and also of the deduction which may be naturally drawn from the closing portion of the last; but he has deemed it due to the investigation in which he is engaged, to turn to the other side, and see what reasons may be offered for the retention and maintenance of these regulations. They may be stated as follows: First, the regulations prevent a too rapid multiplication of journeymen, by withdrawing from parents and guardians the inducement of putting boys to the business as a temporary stay or relief, who, having served a couple of years, are turned out to compete with journeymen of more mature experience. Second, they improve the quality of such apprentices as do serve, by affording them ample time to learn their business, a complete knowledge of which always stimulates them, in every situation in life, to a regard for the honor of the craft. Third, masters will readily start the printing business with apprentices only,

when they can transfer or abandon such apprentices at will. Fourth, boys who are initiated into the business from temporary expediency, besides excluding journeymen to a certain extent, while serving their apprenticeship, frequently return, on the failure of other business, at a time when those who have made it the business of their lives can scarcely procure employment at it—thereby increasing the general distress among the craft. Fifth, this society, from its foundation up to a very short period before the adoption of these regulations, showed its partiality for long apprenticeships by requiring four years of such service to be one of the constituent qualifications of membership. Sixth, the small number of apprentices now, in this city, compared with what there were when these regulations were established, affords the most irrefragable evidence of the efficacy and good result of the regulations.

"The undersigned, after such a hesitancy as is involved in the foregoing citation of the merits of the case, has concluded to, and does, recommend an adherence to the apprentice regulations. He believes they have been productive of much good to the master, the journeyman, and the apprentice: to the master, by increasing his net profit on the apprentice's labor; to the journeyman, by limiting the number of his competitors; to the apprentice, by affording him a competent experience; and to all, through an amenity and congeniality of sentiment engendered by the system. He thinks that their repeal would be but an entering wedge to split and divide our society on all the regulations which it has established for the general welfare. He also believes there is no middle ground. Modification would only multiply the attacks of those interested in repeal, as well as the enemies of the society. Special instances may occur where an exception to the regulations will be necessary—such as where the family to which an apprentice belongs is removing from one section of country to another; but in such special instances the undersigned apprehends a vote of two-thirds can readily be obtained to authorize such exception.

"In conclusion, the undersigned asks that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

"(Signed)

"F. JEFFERSON.

"Mr. Delano offered the following resolution: '*Resolved*, That the apprentice regulations be enforced forthwith.' For which Mr. Drew offered the following as a substitute: '*Resolved*, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, to consist of one member of this society in each office, in the city, to supervise the admission of apprentices into the respective offices in which the members of the committee may be engaged, and that, on the admission of a new apprentice into an office, the committee be required to wait upon the employer, on the authority of the society, and inquire whether such apprentice has been taken in accordance with the regulations of this society, and to report the same to the society; and that said committee also be authorized to pursue a like course with regard to those apprentices who are now working in offices contrary to the rules of the society.'"

Nothing, however, came of it at this time. By resolution the society had appointed a committee November 6, 1841, to make a list of all the "journeymen now employed in the several offices of this city designating the number that are members of this society, the number that have been, but from any cause have ceased to be members; and the number that have never been attached to the society."

April 2, 1842, a resolution to prohibit members from working with non-members after January 1, 1843, was introduced, this being the first attempt in Washington to discriminate against merely non-union men as distinguished, of course, from "rats," or men working under the scale. The argument of the resolution is identical with that used by unions against the non-union man today:

"WHEREAS, Experience has clearly demonstrated that it has been only by the formation and continuance of the Col. Typ. So. that the craft have been enabled to attain their present prosperous condition, in a moral and pecuniary point of view, in this city; and

"WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived in the affairs of the profession, which calls for a rally of all members of the craft in support of the constitution and regulations of the society; and believing that all who work at the business in this city are benefited by the existence of said society, and bound, both by honor and interest, to contribute to its support. Therefore,

"1. *Resolved*, That every person working at the business will be required to make application to join this society within one month from the time of his commencing work at any office in this city, at a regular stated meeting of the society.

"2. *Resolved*, That on the refusal or neglect of any to comply with the regulation contained in the foregoing resolution, or in case of the rejection of such applicant, the members of this society shall cease to work in any office where such person may be employed.

"3. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution go into effect, as an amendment to the constitution, on the 1st day of January, 1843."

As a similar resolution was introduced in 1847, this, if passed (the minutes do not show whether it was or not), does not appear to have been very effective, but is none the less indicative of the sentiment of the time.

In New York city early in 1844 the Franklin Typographical Association had been founded for the purpose of securing an advance in wages. The scale, which was 28 cents per 1,000 ems and \$11 a week, was agreed upon at a meeting held April 13, 1844, to take effect April 15. At a meeting held on the latter date the following resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, The Franklin Typographical Association have designated the 15th day of April, 1844, as the time for the revised scale of prices to go into operation; and

"WHEREAS, It is necessary for the association, to protect those who may be thrown out of employment in consequence thereof, Therefore,

"Resolved, That all persons who may be thrown out of employment in consequence of demanding the advance designated in the scale, be requested to report themselves to the board of management at Stoneal's Hotel, Fulton street, on Monday, April 15, 1844, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. to receive such information, instructions and assistance as circumstances may require.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the firing a salute of 100 guns on Monday, April 15, 1844, in honor of the large number of the generous and liberal employers who have already signified their willingness to pay the new scale."

This firing of guns was premature, if intended as a celebration of victory. May 6, 1844, the association opened reading rooms and a house of call at No. 109 Nassau street for the use of all the journeymen printers, and where "members of the association out of employment are requested to call and register their names and addresses." It was, in fact, a "headquarters of the strikers" such as we know today. Matters grew worse and worse for the association. July 22 the following "address" was issued:

"The corresponding secretary of the Franklin Typographical Association having been duly appointed by the board of managers to confer with certain printers concerning prices, respectfully submits the following report:

"Saturday morning, July 20, I called on John F. Trow, the corporation printer, and stated to him that I had been appointed by the association, to inquire of him if there was any truth in the rumor that he was about to reduce prices in his book office. He answered me very haughtily, 'Suppose there is?' I said that I did not come to explain why he should not reduce prices, but merely to ask what truth there was in the rumor. Again he replied, 'Suppose there is?' I asked him if that was his only answer. He replied that he acknowledged no right in the association to ask him questions; that the association had been the cause of difficulty in his office, and that he was determined to 'set his face against' this or any other association that should assume the right of dictation as to what men should receive for their labor. He should 'set his face against the association.' He held that he had the right to pay what he pleased for work, and that no one had a right to say a word in the matter; and he was 'determined to set his face against the association.'

"After this ebullition of superfluous breath, the gentlemanly corporation printer set his back against me and I walked off.

"Printers of New York! have you no interest in this matter? A portion of your number, by great exertion formed an association—upon a liberal and benevolent plan—have adopted a scale of prices to which

these very men acceded, and which every honorable employer considers fair and just.

"This scale of prices will put more money in your pocket in a month than the association will take from you in a whole year.

"If you who are not members of our association would come up and join—if you would help yourselves fight your own battles—we might give such answer as would effectually convince Mr. John F. Trow, and others of his belief, that free and independent men, men who earn an honest livelihood by the sweat of their brow, have a right to dictate to fellow-men—aye though their names be not blazoned six several times in gorgeousness of gold leaf and black paint upon the walls of a four-story building.

"But if the mass of journeymen printers will remain idle in this business—if they will shun all opportunity for benefiting themselves—then they must submit to be insolently told that they have no right to ask a fair return for their labor, that they must take what their masters choose to offer, and be silent; they must be content to cringe before the soulless tyrant who by any means may happen to possess control over a case of type and a rickety press; they must be content to live or die, to feast or starve, as the greed and avarice of the employer may dictate.

"Fellow-journeymen! have you not as fair a right to sunlight and shade, to air and existence as any other breathing mortal? If so, then protect that right, for it is in danger. The men who would deprive you of a portion of your hard-earned wages, were willing for their own interests to pay the scale at the time of its adoption.

"Business was brisk then, work was plenty, and men were in demand. Now work is scarce, and for that reason these fellows would cut down your wages! as if the laborer was responsible for the decrease of business, and his wife and children must be punished and starved so that the employer's account of profits and gain may foot up as they did when business was good. Oh, charitable, enlightened, benevolent logic that would reduce the compensation for work because work is scarce.

"In view of these circumstances, we call upon the journeymen printers of New York to come up, not to help us individually, nor for the purpose of parade or display, but come up for the benefit of yourselves, for your own protection, for the protection of your wives and children—for the protection of their honor—for the protection of the honor and the dignity of labor, and the character of freemen; all of which are endangered by the illiberal, selfish and unjust actions of a certain number of purse-proud mortals.

"T. F. OTTARSON,
"Corresponding Secretary."

The last meeting of this militant association, so far as can be learned, was held December 21, 1844. About this time, or possibly in 1843, an attempt was made to found a national secret society, to be composed of picked men from the local associations in all cities, and to be called "The Order of Faust." The move was started in New

York City, and it is said that such of the leaders as were approached in Albany, Washington, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia were ready to join and to found co-ordinate branches. Only rumors of it ever reached the surface, and if such secret society was ever really formed it did not get beyond New York, and never exerted any influence.

The years from 1844 to 1847 were remarkable for nothing but the same old temporizing struggle over apprentices, and the ever-swelling army of "two-thirders," which was augmented continuously from the apprentices. In 1845, in Washington, a group of printers forming a committee from the society were arrested upon a charge of "conspiracy," as the result of an attempt to enforce the society's apprenticeship regulations, which all of the employers (including those causing the arrest) had agreed to for years, but which nobody, not even the society, had paid much attention to. The extent to which apprentices were substituted for journeymen, as compared with the present time, can be best realized by reference to an incident in Detroit, Mich. In 1846 the apprentices struck on a Detroit newspaper, and publication was suspended for two days because there were not journeymen enough to do the work. November 22, 1847, the Albany (N. Y.) association sent out a letter stating that contractors had taken the state printing at 17 cents per 1,000 ems, and were hiring boys at \$3 a week to do the work. The next year the Albany union limited the number of apprentices. In 1847 the Baltimore association adopted a constitutional amendment limiting apprentices at the ratio of one apprentice to each three journeymen. In the convention of 1850 the Baltimore delegates, as well as those of Albany, urged limitation, and referred to that of their own unions, but without mentioning the ratio. Mr. H. T. Ogden, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was a delegate to the convention of 1850, in an interview for this report kindly supplied this important information. Mr. Ogden went to Cincinnati in 1847, and his first employment was in a job office where there were three journeymen and five boys, called apprentices, but were only so in name. Mr. Ogden thinks that was about the ratio throughout the Middle West at that time. Few offices had more than one or two journeymen. He remembers that in the best office in Lexington, Ky., in 1836, there was one journeyman and five apprentices in the news composing rooms and one journeyman and one apprentice in the job room. In 1847 Mr. Ogden corresponded with the Baltimore union and got its apprenticeship limitation rule, which was adopted by the Cincinnati union in 1848. In 1849 there seems to have been a rivalry between the radical and conservative elements, the former wishing to further restrict apprentices by increasing the ratio to 1 to 4. Mr. Ogden was the candidate of the "1 to 3" party, and was elected president of the union. The Cincinnati scale in 1848 was \$10 a week. The scale for 1853 will be found in Appendix B, No. 12.

In 1848 the Typographical Union of Boston was organized. A preliminary meeting to discuss organization was held December 8, 1848, at the residence of Mr. Henry K. Oliver, who later became the first chief of the first bureau of the statistics of labor. Final organization

was effected December 16, 1848, with approximately sixty members. The prices paid at that time were 25 cents per 1,000 ems to first-class journeymen in the best offices and $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents to "two-thirders," who outnumbered the journeymen about two to one. The union issued a circular in December, 1848, in which it said:

"There are in Boston 156 journeymen working 12 hours each day and 7 days each week, who receive on an average of \$9.25 per week. There are 325 journeymen working 10 hours each day and 6 days each week, who receive on an average of \$6 per week."

The scale of prices demanded by the union in 1849 was 28 cents per 1,000 ems, with a weekly rate of \$13 on morning papers; for evening and semi-weekly papers, 28 cents per 1,000, and \$10 for weekly rate. Job offices and weekly papers paid the same piece rate, or \$9 a week on weekly rate; time work was 20 cents an hour.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Typographical Association, formed in 1849, issued a scale of prices, which is reproduced in Appendix B, No. 8. This union proposed at first only a three-year indentured apprenticeship for all boys employed in offices; but in 1850 or 1851 adopted a limitation of apprentices at "1 to 3." The Boston union of 1848 tried to solve its problems by refusing to admit to membership any who had not served a four-year apprenticeship and had recommendations as a good printer. It is difficult to see how this would solve the problem of the "two-thirder," who was content to remain a two-thirder and out of the union, however, as it is not at all clear that members refused to work with non-union men at first, and certainly not with non-union men who claimed to be only apprentices, as the "two-thirders," when driven to defense, invariably did. In 1849 the Boston union had a long and bitter strike to enforce its new scale.

December 29, 1849, a meeting attended by 27 compositors from the daily newspaper offices was held in New York City to discuss organization and the prospects of securing a uniform scale of wages throughout the city. This was accomplished January 19, 1850, by the organization of the New York Typographical Union (now "Big Six") and the adoption of a scale calling for 32 cents per 1,000 ems, which the employers acceded to without friction. Hon. Horace Greeley, having accepted an invitation to do so, was elected its first president; "working cards" with his signature as president still exist and are greatly prized by their owners. (a)

a The New York Tribune of January 21, 1850, contains the following notice of the organization and condensation of the constitution adopted:

At a meeting of the New York Printers' Union held on Saturday evening, January 19, 1850, the following officers were elected: President, Horace Greeley; vice-president, Edgar H. Rogers; recording secretary, William H. Prindle; financial secretary, R. Cunningham; corresponding secretary, George Johnson; treasurer, Thomas N. Rooker.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW YORK PRINTERS' UNION.

The objects of the union shall be the maintenance of a fair rate of

A typographical union existed in San Francisco, Cal., and one in Trenton, N. J., in 1850; but whether organized in that year or not, is not known. The San Francisco scale of wages was \$5 a day. Likewise the printers of Savannah, Ga., and those of Syracuse, N. Y., report organization and trouble in September, 1850, but do not clearly indicate how long they had been organized.

wages, the assistance and encouragement of good workmen, the support of members in sickness and distress, the relief of deserving printers who may visit our city in search of employment, the establishment of a library for the use and instruction of members, and to use every means in our power which may tend to the elevation of printers in the scale of social life.

1. The officers of this union shall consist of a president, vice-president, a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, a financial committee of three to serve one year, a visiting committee of seven to serve for three months, a relief committee of five to serve for six months, and a board of five trustees to be elected annually.

2. The regular meetings of the union are to be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and special meetings may at any time be called, at the request of six members, signified in writing to the president.

3. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum for the transacting of business.

4. The initiation fee is \$1, and application for admission may be made through any member, the applicant first depositing in the hands of the financial secretary the sum of \$1.

5. At the next meeting after his proposition the union shall take his request into consideration and it shall thereupon be balloted for by ball ballots, and if the applicant shall receive three-quarters of all the ballots, he shall be entitled to a certificate of membership.

6. Any printer who has attained the age of 21 years, who is in sound health, and of good moral standing in society, may become a member by complying with the requirements of the constitution.

7. Members may pay their dues monthly if they prefer it, and should the liabilities of the union in consequence of benefits to sick and superannuated members exceed the receipts thereof, then three-quarters of the members present at a regular meeting, or at a special (in which not less than twenty members shall form a quorum) shall have power to lay an assessment not to exceed the sum of \$2 in any one year upon every member of the union in addition to all other constitutional dues.

8. In addition to the initiation fee of \$1, the sum of \$6.50 per annum will be required from each member as dues, payable quarterly on the first Saturday of April, July, October and January.

9. Members who are rendered unable to work by sickness shall receive the sum of \$4 per week, and in case of death of a member's wife, \$20. In case of the death of a member an assessment of 25 cents upon each member will be made for defraying the funeral expenses. The surplus, if any, to go into the general fund.

10. No member shall be entitled to receive any benefits until he shall have been a member one year.

11. Whenever a new member is proposed a committee of investigation of the members shall be appointed to inquire into the qualifications of the candidate and report in writing at the next regular meeting.

12. The widows and orphans of members who are qualified at the time of their decease shall, upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to investigate the circumstances, be allowed such assistance as the union may from time to time direct.

13. This union may at any future time adopt a scale of prices for the governance of the trade and any printer who may be working for less than such scale shall not be considered a proper person to be a member of this union.

The present typographical union in Philadelphia was organized August 10, 1850, adopting a constitution and by-laws (reproduced in Appendix A, No. 8), and price list, which is given in full in Appendix B, No. 9. This constitution limits apprentices, and prohibits its members from working with "two-thirders." The union was immediately involved in a strike. September 18, 1850, there were 425 members enrolled and 30 journeymen who had refused to join, but were not working below the scale. September 21 the "vigilance committee" reported 55 "two-thirders" and 60 unbound boys in the printing offices of the city, and gave name and detailed personal description of each. The strike lasted into December, when the committee reported to the union that it could not win the strike with the demands as they then stood; recommending the repeal of the limitation on apprentices, that being the one demand most bitterly opposed by employers, and the one which alienated public sentiment. The sections of the by-laws limiting apprentices were repealed, as the union was unable by strike to enforce them. September 28, 1850, the New York union issued a call for a national convention, Boston and Philadelphia joining in the call.

The National Convention of Journeymen Printers of the United States met December 2, 1850, in New York City, with delegates from unions in the following cities: New York City; Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Trenton, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Louisville, Ky. The cities heard from by letters read in convention were Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington and Cincinnati. The time of the convention of 1850 was largely taken up with the discussion of a proposition to limit the number of apprentices. Mr. Conway, of Baltimore, started it by offering the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the principle now in successful operation in Baltimore city, limiting the number of apprentices in the various printing offices, be earnestly recommended to the trade throughout the country."

All the delegates seemed to favor limiting apprentices, but some construed the resolution as committing the convention to the Baltimore plan of restriction, and others wanted the local unions to quietly adopt the plan without the publicity which the adoption of the resolution by the national convention would excite. This was the view of the Philadelphia delegates, one of whom, Mr. Keyes, objected principally to the Baltimore method and introduced the substitute resolution which finally passed, as follows:

"Resolved, That the limiting of the number of apprentices be earnestly recommended to the various unions throughout the country, for their adoption."

The report says: "All agreed as to its utility and justice; the only question was as to its expediency." The Philadelphia delegate especially, "though favorable to the principle in itself, was opposed to its being so openly proclaimed. He thought it would be employed to injure

the trade." It will be remembered Philadelphia had just lost a strike on this issue. The Baltimore delegates were divided on the wisdom of openly demanding the restriction, Mr. Conway, however, carrying the question by an address in which he said:

"The gentlemen on the other side urge that it should be adopted by the different unions quietly, without exciting attention to the subject. He thought that the adoption of it by the different unions would excite more attention and hostility than the mere recommendation of it, by this convention. But he did not think we could be injured by any opposition which either its adoption or its recommendation might provoke. The same objection might be urged to every measure of reform which was proposed. If we are going to be regulated in our actions by the opinions of the employing class, and those whom they control, we might as well go home at once and submit ourselves entirely to established usages. * * * If there were people hostile to this [limiting apprentices], so were there people hostile to the assembling of this convention, or to the adoption of any measure calculated to redeem the trade from the control of the capitalist. We are not here to consult their selfish views, but our own interests, in our actions upon this as well as all other measures.

"The New York delegates described the apprentice situation in that city and favored the resolution calling for a limitation. 'Too many printers have been manufactured of late years. New York City affords a miserable proof of this fact. The system is prolific of "rats." Let apprentices be limited and journeymen would be in demand. The price of labor would be increased and placed in a position which would enable it to compete successfully with the power of capital.'"

The resolution was adopted, and the printers' organizations from 1850 stood committed to the principle of limiting the number of apprentices as a defense against what had amounted to child labor, although the local unions of Baltimore, Albany, New Orleans and Cincinnati had been acting upon this principle for several years previously.

After debates and amendments, the convention finally agreed upon the following:

"Resolved, That this convention recommend to our brethren throughout the country the formation of unions on the following basis.

"Resolved, That a standing national executive committee, of three from each state, be appointed to enforce the execution of all resolutions of this convention, bearing upon the different sections here represented; to gather information on all matters of interest to the trade, to report the same quarterly to the different unions, and to the next convention when it assembles; to make arrangements for the assembling of the next convention, and also to attend to whatever else the convention may direct, during the interim between the adjournment of this and the assembling of the next convention.

"Resolved, That this convention strenuously urge the journeymen

printers of every city and town in the United States (provided there are six or more employed in such place) to form themselves into unions and establish connection with each other for the purpose of securing united action upon every question involving the interests of the trade; and that on and after the 1st day of February, 1851, no journeyman printer, coming from any city or town known to contain the organization provided for above, will be allowed to work in any locality embraced within this organization unless he exhibit a certificate of membership from the society situated in the place from which he comes."

This resolution was the result of a compromise. The committee originally appointed by the convention to draft a plan had reported a very modest resolution, urging organization. One of the delegates from Baltimore, Mr. M. F. Conway, who throughout the proceedings advocated the more radical measures, proposed as a substitute for the committee report one which would prevent any printer, after February 1, 1851, getting work in any city represented in that convention unless he was a member of a union in the town he came from. This would compel every town where ten printers were employed to form a union if any of the ten should ever desire to get employment in any other town or city where a union existed. The New York delegates declared such a rule could not be enforced in New York City; the union there was not strong enough. Mr. Conway was willing to except New York City from the provisions of the resolution, owing to the weakness of the organization there. Philadelphia likewise opposed this radical action, and finally Delegate Greene, of Louisville, Ky., proposed as a substitute the above compromise resolution, which was adopted. The interest in this debate is the side light it throws on the relative strength of the unions in the various localities then as compared with the present, and the exhibition of good sense by the convention in ruling against an extreme measure, which would doubtless have arrayed the employers and unorganized printers solidly against it at its very inception.

The basis upon which local unions were to be organized was stated by resolution, under seven headings, as follows:

"First. Regulation and adjustment of the different scales of prices, so as not to conflict with each other.

"Second. Giving traveling certificates to their members, in good standing, to be legal for one year, which shall recommend the holders thereof to assistance and traveling expenses from the union in any city or town where they can not obtain work: *Provided*, Said holders have done nothing in the meantime, by a course of intemperance or otherwise, to disqualify them from the same, of which fact the national executive committee shall notify the unions or societies in other places.

"Third. Keeping a registry of the names of 'rats,' and other unworthy members of the trade, and description of their person, to be sent to every union or society in the country, and to be kept by each union for reference.

"Fourth. Receiving no stranger as a member of any union or society, who shall not produce a legal certificate of membership from the society or union of the place to which he belongs.

"Fifth. Levying a monthly contribution upon each member, sufficiently large to enable it to accumulate within two years a sum equivalent, at least, to \$10 for each member, as a reserve fund, in view of their being compelled to quit work in vindication of their rights.

"Sixth. Establishing the right of any sister union or society to call upon them for pecuniary assistance, if necessary, to the amount of \$1 from each member: *Provided*, That all sums thus loaned shall be repaid in monthly installments, equivalent to at least 5 per cent of the original loan; the first installment to be paid within one month after the difficulty calling for the loan shall have passed away.

"Seventh. Granting certificates from one union, to enable the members thereof to become attached to any other, without paying an entrance fee, provided the holder intends residing permanently within the bounds of the union into which he seeks admission."

Another important move by this convention was to make a clear-cut distinction between trade organizations and benefit associations. The early printers were not actuaries, nor had the fine adjustment of premium rates to risks and expectancy been made by any one in those days; hence the inaccurate calculations at the base of the old benefit societies naturally led to charges of bad management of funds, and the trade-regulating purposes of organization were swamped and lost with the collapse of the "benefit system."

After the discussion of a resolution, in which every delegate participated, a substitute resolution was offered and passed unanimously, as follows:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to all typographical trade associations to abolish the so-called benefit system."

The contract system of doing public printing was denounced, although the convention put on foot a plan by which the combined unions of the country were to bid on the Government printing and execute the same in a national union office in Washington. The establishment of a Government Printing Office was denounced, and Congress called upon to let the contracts only to "practical printers." The jewel of consistency did not at all times adorn the proceedings. Numerous plans for permanent national organization and extension of the chain of local unions were discussed.

The convention issued an "Address to the journeymen printers of the United States," which will be found in full in Appendix A, No. 10.

This address, which "the committee took the liberty to append" to the convention proceedings, and thus preserve, had, they state "already been published in many of the newspapers." It is not the purpose of this article to comment on the documents submitted; but as this address would be considered extremely radical if issued by the International

Typographical Union to-day, and as it is extremely improbable that anything bordering on some of its sentiments could be passed in that organization, it is but fair to call attention to the fact that the lines between radicalism and a progressive conservatism were not so clearly defined or sharply drawn then as now. An attack upon the wage system of industry did not mean then what it means now. Such attacks had been and were being made by the humanitarians of that day; and Greeley, Dana, Alcott, Thoreau, and all they of the Brook Farm and countless other experiments, were decrying the wage system without exciting anybody, even themselves. Their plan of establishing co-operative communities and groups, like the Brook Farm or the proposed printing office to do the Government printing, "abolished the wage system" for individuals and groups of individuals. It did not matter that their idea was to extend these until all would eventually be in some group, since that was so palpably impossible or infinitely remote in time that it was a perfectly safe subject for discussion. That these reflections upon the wage system in those days did not mean what the same language would mean to-day is shown from the fact that the same convention unanimously passed a resolution opposing a Government printing office. There was nothing inconsistent about this then, for the theory that the wage system can only be ultimately abolished for all by the final absorption of industries by organized government had not been definitely formulated by any school of thinkers in this country at that time. The socialists of that day were St. Simonites, not Bellamyites, nor yet Carl Marxians. Nevertheless, it is well to note that the history of the typographical union is marked by the gradual elimination of general propositions from its councils; the progressively emphatic tightening of the lines on strictly trade matters. Its strength lies largely in its experience and the long line of precedents established, which enable it to know the best thing to do and to do that quickly and with firmness. It is organized not vaguely at the top by the International alone, nor solely by the more compact local union; but in every union printing office there is a chapel, or office organization, and its discipline and control, as well as its attempt to adjust grievances, settle troubles, or make agreements begins at the chapel.

The national executive committee was composed as follows:

New York.—T. J. Walsh, Albany; Edwin H. Rogers, Peter MacDonald, New York City.

Pennsylvania.—R. B. Smyth, John F. Keyser, W. B. Eckert, Philadelphia.

New Jersey.—Charles Bechtel, John Hartman, William Gillipsy, Trenton.

Maryland.—M. F. Conway, Frederick Young, John W. Peregoy, Baltimore.

Kentucky.—George E. Greene, J. L. Gibbons, Raymond Lynch, Louisville.

The committee elected M. F. Conway, of Baltimore, as chairman of the national executive committee.

The Second National Convention of Journeymen Printers met in

Baltimore, September 12, 1851, and organized with Mr. J. L. Gibbons, of Louisville, Ky., as chairman. Delegates were present representing unions in New York City, Albany, Utica, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, Richmond, and Trenton. A constitution was adopted, which, when ratified by the local unions in five states, was to be the basis for a new and permanent organization, to be called the National Typographical Union. A copy of this document will be found in Appendix A, No. 11.

Methods for promoting organization among printers and denunciations of the system of letting public printing by contract to the lowest bidder occupied most of the time in their discussion, and little besides the adoption of the constitution was done. A minority report from the three strongest men on the general committee advised against permanent organization and the adoption of a constitution at that convention. Only one part of their report is important here. One principal reason the minority gave was "that inasmuch as there are but 11 unions represented in this body, while there must be at least 50 in active operation throughout the country, and the unorganized material for as many more," the minority did not believe it wise to attempt to construct a permanent organization until a larger number of unions could be represented. Mr. Henry T. Ogden, of Cincinnati, was one of those signing this minority report, and he was interviewed on the statement made that "there must be at least 50 unions in active operation" at the time of this convention. Mr. Ogden's wonderful memory, reading back from 1904 to 1851 with astonishing clearness, corroborated most emphatically the opinion forced by this investigation. He said:

"The use of the number 'fifty' was not the result of careful counting; in fact, was not based upon any actual knowledge. It was a mere guess. Mr. Conway, of Baltimore; Mr. Walsh, of Albany, and myself thought we had better go slow on permanent constitutions, and as one of the arguments, called attention to the mass of unrepresented printers. Another thing is that, while the distinction between the old benefit society with non-trade-interference constitution and the union idea was very clear and strong in 1851, there was still a hope that all these benefit societies would unionize their membership bodily as soon as a strong national union was formed, and we were still counting on these. Nevertheless, I doubt if all three of us could have made a list of fifty, even counting the benefit societies."

The apprenticeship recommendations of the convention of 1851 were less radical than those of 1850, the evident policy being to throw every important matter over to the convention of 1852. When, however, the convention of 1852 assembled it was as the Third National Convention of Journeymen Printers, as the unions from the necessary five different states had not yet signed the constitution of 1851 and paid the requisite \$5. It was not until the fourth day of that convention—that is, on May 6, 1852—that the needed signatures were obtained and the National Union formed. By resolution, however, the convention on the third

day of its session declared itself as acting under the constitution of 1851. There were delegates from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New York City, Albany, Louisville, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Columbus, Boston, St. Louis, Memphis, Cleveland, and from Richland and Ashland, Ky. Not all of these delegates, however seemed inclined to take part in the convention, and the permanent organization was formed upon definite assurances from but seven unions, as follows: New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Albany, and Pittsburg. Prior to the organization of the National Union, hence within the scope of this article, the convention adopted a report of the "committee on business," covering many of the questions that have been brought down historically to this point. The two most important of these resolutions were the following:

"Second. *Resolved*, That we discountenance the system known as the two-thirds system, and strongly recommend to the subordinate unions the propriety of crushing an evil so prejudicial to our interests and our rights.

"Fourth. *Resolved*, That subordinate unions be recommended to use their influence, as far as possible, to do away with the employment of apprentices on daily papers."

It must not, however, be inferred that either of these problems was solved by resolutions. As stated above, on May 6, 1852, the organization of National Journeymen Printers passed into the present National Union, and the limit set upon this article is reached.

Quite a number of local societies and unions did not immediately join in this national movement. The Washington society, which was the prime factor in the national organization of 1836, declined to enter that of 1850 or 1852, and was the last of the older organizations to join, which it did in 1867. In Appendix B will be found the wage scales of this society down to 1866, which was the last issued as an independent society. The Washington union did not limit apprentices until it joined the National Union in 1867.

No account is here taken of the local unions that withdrew from the National and remained out for a few years. There was, however, an organization movement in the Territories of the extreme West that was entirely outside the sphere of influence of the National Union, and must be referred to. The only document left by this movement, so far as known, was found in 1904 in an old job printing office in Salem, Ore. The original is the property of the typographical union of that city. There is a copy in the collection of the Oregon Historical Society, at Portland. The original is on parchment, and is as follows:

"JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

"Pursuant to notice the printers of Oregon and Washington Territories met in convention in Portland, on Saturday evening, June 11, 1853, for the purpose of organizing a typographical society.

"On motion, T. F. McElroy was called to the chair, and E. M. Waite appointed secretary.

"On motion, Ed M. Cowne, W. B. Affleck, H. S. Stipp and R. D. Austin were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

"The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We, the printers of Oregon and Washington Territories, in considering the great disadvantage attendant upon the present system of our labors in these Territories, and with a view of obviating, as far as practicable, present evils, and establishing a basis upon which all connected or interested in the cause of right can heartily indorse, consider the organization of an association for mutual protection and advancement of the journeymen printers of the above-named Territories necessary; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this association shall be known as the "Oregon and Washington Typographical Society," and we, as members, considering the present rates of labor disproportionate in comparison with other mechanical branches; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That after the 20th day of June, 1853, we, as members of this society, will not work at the printing business for less prices than the old-established rates of \$1,500 per year or \$5 per day, and will use all honorable means in our power to prevent raving by either employers or those employed.

"Resolved, That any printer belonging to this society accepting a situation and working for less than these rates shall be treated by us as a dishonorable man, and we hold it our privilege to publish him to the world as a rat.

"Resolved, That as members of the craft known as the "art preservative of all arts" we will protect each other in the same, and do all in our power to hinder an innovation among us.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the publishers of the different papers in Oregon and Washington Territories for publication."

"On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

"The following persons were chosen by the chairman: W. B. Affleck, E. M. Waite, Ed M. Cowne, H. S. Stipp, and J. R. Thoman.

"On motion, the following corresponding secretaries were appointed: W. B. Affleck, Portland; Ed M. Waite, Salem, Oregon Territory, and T. F. McElroy, Olympia, Washington Territory.

"On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Sunday, June 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.

"T. F. McELROY, *Chairman.*

"E. M. WAITE, *Secretary.*"

To summarize, we find documentary evidence that New York City had an organization, probably temporary, in 1786; another formed in 1795 and existing until late in 1797; a third existing from 1799 to 1804; another organized in 1809 and existing as a trade organization to 1818.

and as a mutual benefit society still in existence. Again, in 1831 a trade organization formed principally by newspaper compositors, and existing until about 1840, the exact date of its dissolution not being known. Again, in 1844 an organization which seems to have continued only from April to the last of December of that year, and, lastly, the present union, which was organized in January, 1850. In Philadelphia the printers organized in 1802, continuing as a trade organization with benefit features until 1831, when it was reorganized as a purely benefit society and as such still exists; another association, organized in 1833, lasted until 1839 or 1840, and in 1850 the present union was organized.

In Boston the evidence of an organization in 1803 is not quite conclusive; one organized in 1809 lasted until 1826 (that of 1822 being a non-trade-regulating society); another in 1838, the date of the dissolution of which was not ascertained, and the present union, formed in 1848.

Baltimore, in 1814, organized a society which existed until 1826, the present union having been organized in 1831.

Washington organized in 1815 the society which still exists as Union No. 101, and is the oldest existing union of printers, if not the oldest union in any trade, in the United States. Albany, N. Y., had an organization from 1815 to 1827, another in 1847. New Orleans, one in 1830, which must have collapsed in a short time, as another was organized in 1835, existing until about 1845. The present union was formed in 1852.

Cincinnati organized in 1832 a society which appears to have lasted until about 1840. The present union was organized in 1846, though not, of course, under its present charter, as all charters were dated by the National Union and then reissued and dated by the reorganized international, which was not done until 1869. Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., appear in 1834. Louisville, Ky., had an organization in 1834; another in 1839, which seems to have survived until 1847. In 1835 is found the first mention of or reports from organizations in Natchez, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn. In 1836 the first record is made of organizations in Harrisburg, Pa.; Mobile, Ala., and Augusta, Ga. The Columbia, S. C., society was also organized in 1836, the society existing until about 1842. An organization was formed in Lexington, Ky., in 1837. St. Louis had an organization in 1838, which appears to have been in existence some time when first heard from through a circular letter issued by it protesting against a continuous rat list. In 1839 first mention is noted of organizations in Frankfort, Ky.; Rochester, N. Y.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Organizations were formed in Jackson, Miss., in 1840; Pittsburg, Pa., in 1849; San Francisco, Cal., in 1849 or 1850; Savannah, Ga.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Trenton, N. J., in 1850. The organization in Oregon and Washington Territories of what appears to have been a delegate union occurred in 1853. Lastly, two national organizations were organized, that of 1836 and that of 1850, which reorganized in 1852 as the present national body of printers.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A, NO. 1.

**First Constitution of the Philadelphia Typographical Society,
Adopted November 6, 1802.**

PREAMBLE.—The formation of institutions for the mutual benefit and assistance of one another having been found by experience to be attended with much good, when conducted with regularity, and supported with energy; and it being wise and expedient to provide in the day of prosperity for the exigencies of adversity, we, the subscribers, with these ends in view, and a desire to consolidate the present good understanding and harmony which now happily subsists among the brethren of our profession—have naturally considered, adopted, and declared ourselves bound to each other by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The society shall be called and known by the name of the "Philadelphia Typographical Society."

ART. 2. The concerns of the society shall be governed by a board to consist of a president, vice-president, twelve directors, a treasurer, and secretary, the former of whom to be elected by ballot, and to hold their respective offices as follows:

ART. 3. The president shall be elected in general meeting, on the first Saturday in the month of November in every year, by a majority of the members present, and shall hold his office during the term of one year.

ART. 4. The vice-president shall be elected on the first Saturday in the months of November, March and July, in every year, by a majority of the directors present, and be chosen from among their own body, and shall hold his office during the term of four months.

ART. 5. The directors shall be elected by ballot, the first monthly meeting after the adoption of this constitution; and immediately after their election and installation shall divide themselves into four classes and the members of the first class shall hold their office during the term of one month—the members of the second class during the term of two months, the members of the third class during the term of three months, and the members of the fourth class during the term of four months, so that at every monthly meeting there may be an election for three directors, and in case of the death, resignation, or disability of any director or directors, then the president for the time being shall give notice thereof, and at the first monthly meeting thereafter another person shall be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by such death, resignation, or disability aforesaid.

ART. 6. The treasurer shall hold his office during the term of one year, and be elected as follows: On the first Saturday in November in every year in general meeting, or on the first Saturday thereafter, three candidates for this office shall be elected by ballot, and on the first meeting of the board thereafter one of the three persons, as aforesaid, elected shall be appointed, by a majority of voices of the directors (except the president, vice-president and secretary, who shall not be permitted to vote upon this occasion) as treasurer of the society, and the directors who shall vote for him must become sureties for the faithful execution of the duties of his office in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 7. The secretary shall be appointed by the president, by, and with the advice and concurrence of the board, and hold his office during their pleasure.

ART. 8. All acts of the board of directors shall be in the name of the Typographical Society of Philadelphia, and signed by the president for the time being, attested by the secretary.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all general and special meetings of the society and board of directors, to keep order therein, and generally to do such things as to his office may of right appertain and belong.

ART. 10. In the absence of the president, or, in case of disability, death, or resignation, the vice-president shall preside, until the removal of such or until another person to fill the vacancy shall be elected, and perform the like services as the president—and in case of the absence, disability, death, or resignation of the president and vice-president, then the board of directors shall appoint a president pro tempore.

ART. 11. The directors shall have power to pass by-laws for the government of themselves, and of the general meetings, resolutions and acts not derogatory to the true intent and meaning of the constitution, and generally to transact all and every such business for the good and well-being of the society, and is not in this constitution determined to be done in general meeting.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all dues, fines and forfeitures collected by the secretary for the use of the society—and receipt to the secretary therefor—to keep exact and true accounts of all moneys received—and of his expenditures, and to make no disbursements, unless authorized to do so by a majority of the directors who voted the appropriation, expressed in their own proper handwriting on the warrant directed to him for that purpose—and shall, also, when thereto required, by a majority of the board, or of the society in general meeting, make out, and present a just and true account of his receipts and expenditures, and the amount of cash in his hand—and on his disability, resignation; or expiration of his term of service deliver over to his successor, in the presence of the board, or three of their members, all the money and accounts in his possession, belonging to the society, under pain of forfeiting his and the directors' security, aforesaid. And in case of the death of the treasurer, then the receipts and accounts of the secretary shall be sufficient vouchers against his heirs, executors, or administrators. And on the death, resignation or disability of the treasurer the vacancy occasioned in said office thereby, shall be filled as directed in the sixth article.

ART. 13. The secretary shall give regular attendance to all special, general, and stated meetings of the society and board of directors, shall keep an exact and plain minute of their proceedings, collect all dues, fines and forfeitures of the members; which he shall immediately deliver to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor in a book to be provided for the purpose, and generally do all and every such things, when thereto required by the board or the society in general meetings as to them shall seem proper. For all such services, if punctually performed, he shall receive at the rate of \$1 per month, at the discretion of the board.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

ART. 14. Immediately after their election the respective officers shall be entitled to take their seats, on subscribing to the following declaration: I _____ do solemnly declare that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the office of _____ and that I will not divulge any of the proceedings of my brethren, required by them to be kept secret, and that I will, to the utmost of my power, procure employment for any member or members of this society, in preference to any other, when occasion requires.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ART. 15. No person shall be eligible to become a member of this society who shall not have served an apprenticeship satisfactory to the board of directors, to whom he shall make application in person, and they shall thereupon proceed to the election by ballot, and if the candidate shall obtain a majority of two-thirds of the board present he shall then be declared a member of this society, and receive a certificate thereof.

DUES, FINES AND FORFEITURES.

ART. 16. Every person on subscribing to the constitution shall pay into the hands of the secretary, to be by him delivered over to the treasurer, the sum of \$1, which may thereafter be increased to any sum not exceeding \$5; and in addition thereto the sum of 25 cents per month until he shall have been ten years a member of the society, or be rendered incapable, by sickness or otherwise, in the opinion of the board, to pay such an installment, and if any member shall neglect, or refuse to make his monthly payment for three successive months, he shall not be entitled to vote at any election, to hold any office in the society, or to receive any benefits therefrom, until such payments shall be made. All fines and forfeitures levied by the board of directors, in virtue of this constitution, shall be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the society, and if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine or forfeiture three months after the same shall have become due, the board shall thereupon issue a notice to the judges of elections forbidding them to receive the votes of such delinquents, or to make returns of any vote which may be given for him to fill any office in the society, and in case such fine or forfeiture shall be incurred by the secretary, he shall be liable to expulsion; two-thirds of the directors present concurring in a vote for that purpose.

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

ART. 17. It shall be the duty of the society in general meeting, or, in case of their neglect, then the president for the time being to appoint three fit and qualified persons to preside at any election to be held in general meeting for officers of the society, and the said judges shall make out an exact and true return, certified under their hands, of the number of votes given for every person voted for, and deliver such returns to the president, who shall thereupon declare the person or persons having the greatest number of votes to be elected, and, in case of a tie between any two or more candidates, the board shall declare which of them is to exercise and hold the office.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

ART. 18. No person shall be entitled to vote without he shall have received a certificate of membership; nor then if he shall be three months in arrears in his monthly payments; or, a notice has been issued to the judges of election against him, as mentioned in the sixteenth article.

ALIMONY.

ART. 19. When the funds of the society shall have amounted to \$100 the board of directors may award such sums to sickly and distressed members, their widows and children, as to them may seem meet and proper; provided, that such sum shall not exceed \$3 per week. And in every case where a member may be thrown out of employ by reason of his refusing to take less than the established prices, they shall advance, if required, on his own security, in their discretion, such sum per week as will be sufficient to defray his ordinary expenses, and if such member, by sickness or otherwise, should be rendered unable to refund the amount, or part of the sum so advanced, the board may levy a tax upon

every other member of the society, which shall be sufficient, or in part sufficient, to defray the amount advanced as aforesaid. And further, no person shall receive the benefits arising from this article until he shall have been six months a member of the society, unless he is a stranger, and in absolute distress. And furthermore, that the sum of \$10 be allowed, from the funds of the society, to the widow or nearest relative of any deceased member for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses.

TREASURER'S SECURITY.

ART. 20. Before the treasurer enters on the duties of his office he shall give obligation to the president, vice-president and secretary for the time being, thereby promising to refund the amount of any moneys which may be in his hands, belonging to the society, on his death, resignation, or removal from office, which obligation shall be signed by and equally obligatory on those directors who, by their votes, may have selected him for the office.

BADGE.

ART. 21. The badge of the society, when such distinction shall be necessary, shall be a silver rule, to be procured at the expense of each member, of such size and dimensions as the board may direct, and on one side shall be engraved the member's name and on the other side a press—and as soon as the distinction shall be established a gold rule shall be provided for the president, and belong to him, to his successors, who may hereafter fill the office.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

ART. 22. A general meeting of the society shall be held the first Saturday in every month for the purpose of electing officers, hearing the reports of the board of directors, and making monthly payments.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

ART. 23. A special meeting of the society shall be held whenever the board of directors shall think necessary, or, in case of the failure of their stated meetings, the president for the time being shall think proper.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 24. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution unless two-thirds of the society present shall concur therein.

Adopted November 6, 1802.

JOHN CHILDS,
ALEX. SCOTT,
WM. LITTLE,
S. SEWALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
Committee.

APPENDIX A, NO. 2.

Original Constitution of 1815, Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas, experience having proven that the association of individuals, and the formation of societies, for the express purposes of benevolence, have seldom, if ever, failed to meet the sanction of both God and man, we, therefore, with these ends in view, and by this incontrovertible truth strongly impressed, with the hope, that our endeavors will, in like manner, merit the commendation of all good men, and draw down upon all our undertakings the benign influence of our Creator, to

unite, and form ourselves, as one body, for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves one to the other in manner following:

TITLE.

ARTICLE I. The society shall be called and known by the name of "The Columbia Typographical Society."

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

ART. II. The concerns of the society shall be managed and conducted by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, who shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold their respective offices for and during the term of one year; from and after the first Saturday of January next.

ART. III. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of any officer, the president, or in his absence the vice-president for the time being, shall give notice thereof, and at the first monthly meeting thereafter, another election shall be held to fill the said vacancy, occasioned by such death, resignation or disability as aforesaid. And in all cases where the election of officers does not take place on the day specified in this constitution, it shall be equally binding if it takes place at the next meeting of the society thereafter; and the persons so elected as aforesaid, shall hold the said office until the first Saturday of January next ensuing.

ART. IV. All acts of the society shall be in the name of "the president, on behalf of the Columbia Typographical Society," and shall be signed by the president, for the time being, attested by the secretary.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all stated and special meetings of the society, and to keep [order] therein, and generally to do such things as to his office may of right belong—

ART. VI. In the absence of the president, or in case of his disability, death, or resignation, the vice-president shall preside, until the removal of such disability or another person shall be elected to fill such vacancy; and in case of the absence, disability, death, or resignation of both the president and vice-president, then the members present shall proceed to appoint, by ballot, a president, pro tempore.

ART. VII. The secretary shall give regular attendance at all special and stated meetings of the society; shall give an exact and plain minute of their proceedings; collect all dues, fines, and forfeitures of the members, which he shall immediately deliver to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and generally to do all and every such thing, when thereto required by the society, as to him shall seem proper.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all dues, fines, and forfeitures collected by the secretary for the use of the society, and give a receipt to the secretary therefor; to keep exact and true accounts of all moneys so received, and of his expenditures, and he shall make no disbursements unless authorized so to do by a majority of the society; and shall also, when thereto required by a majority of the society, make out and present a true and just account of his receipts and expenditures, and the amount of cash in his hands; and on his disability, resignation, or expiration of his term of service, deliver over to his successor, in presence of the society, all the moneys and accounts in his possession, belonging to the society, under pain of forfeiting the penalty of his bond. And in case of the death of the treasurer, then the receipts and accounts of the secretary shall be sufficient vouchers.

TREASURER'S SECURITY.

ART. IX. Before the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall give bond to "the president in the name of the Columbia Typographical Society," with such security as shall be approved by the

society, thereby promising that the amount of the moneys which may be in his hands, belonging to the society, shall be refunded on his death, resignation, or removal from office; and in all cases where the person elected to fill the office of treasurer, shall refuse or neglect to give bond, with such security as aforesaid, the treasurer, for the time being, shall hold the office until another person is chosen, who will comply with the terms of this article.

ART. X. The society shall make all necessary by-laws, and rules for their government, in addition to this constitution: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed in any way to contravene the provisions of the same.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ART. XI. No person shall be eligible to become a member of this society, who is not, at the time of his application, a resident of the District of Columbia, and who shall not have served an apprenticeship satisfactory to the society; to a member of which he shall make application in person, which application must lay over for consideration to the next stated meeting of the society, when they shall proceed, by ballot, thereupon; and if the candidate shall have a majority of two-thirds of the members present, he shall then be declared a member of the society, and receive a certificate thereof.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

ART. XII. Whenever such satisfactory evidence of the immoral or improper conduct of any member of this society shall be exhibited to the society, by a member thereof, as may induce them to consider such person unfit to be continued a member, they shall expel such person as aforesaid, two-thirds of the members present concurring in a vote for that purpose.

DUES, FINES, AND FORFEITURES.

ART. XIII. Every person subscribing to this constitution shall pay into the hands of the secretary the sum of \$2 each; and a monthly contribution of 25 cents, unless he shall have been ten years a member of the society, or rendered incapable by sickness or otherwise, in the opinion of the society, to pay the same. And if any member shall neglect or refuse to make his monthly payments for three successive months, he shall not be entitled to vote upon any question, or at any election, to hold any office in the society, or to receive any benefit therefrom, until such payment shall be made; and if any member shall be nine months in arrears, for monthly dues, fines, or forfeitures, notice thereof shall be given him by the secretary of such arrearages, and if he neglects or refuses to pay the same, within three months thereafter, he shall thereupon be expelled: *Provided always*, That this article shall in no manner affect persons actually sick or absent from the District.

All fines and forfeitures levied by the society, by virtue of this constitution, shall be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the society. And if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine or forfeiture three months after the same shall have become due, the secretary shall inform the president, who shall thereupon declare the fact to the society, and refuse receiving his vote until the same shall have been paid, and shall, therefore, make no return, (if he shall have been voted for, for any office,) of such votes. And in case such fine, or forfeiture, shall be incurred by either of the officers, they shall be liable to be expelled, two-thirds of the society concurring in a vote for that purpose.

ALIMONY.

ART. XIV. The society may award such sums to sickly or distressed members, their widows and children, as to them may seem meet and proper: *Provided*, That such sums shall not exceed \$3 per week.

And no person shall receive the benefit arising from this article until he shall have been three months a member of this society, unless he is a stranger and in absolute distress.

And further, That the sum of \$15 be allowed, from the funds of this society, to the widow or nearest relative of any deceased member, for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses, etc.

BADGE.

ART. XV. Every member of this society shall furnish himself with a silver rule, of such size and dimensions as may be established by the society; on one [side] shall be engraved the member's name, and on the other a press; and a golden rule shall be provided for the president, for the use of him and his successors in office, on one side of which shall be engraved "President of the Columbia Typographical Society," and on the other side a press, over which shall be an appropriate motto to be hereafter designated and expressed verbatim by the society.

At all processions of the society the members shall wear their badge suspended by a blue ribbon from the second buttonhole of the coat.

STATED MEETINGS.

ART. XVI. A stated meeting of the society shall be held the first Saturday of every month.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

ART. XVII. Special meetings of the society shall be called whenever any five members shall request the president to call the same; and the president shall thereupon direct the secretary to notify the members accordingly.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

ART. XVIII. As soon as practicable after signing this constitution the president shall furnish each member with a printed certificate of membership, in the following words, signed by him and attested by the secretary:

BE IT KNOWN, That A. B. having complied with all the provisions of our constitution, is hereby declared a member of "The Columbia Typographical Society."

Given under my hand and seal this — day of ——— A. D. 181— at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

————— President.

Attest:

————— Secretary.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I. Any member, duly elected to an office, or appointed on a committee, who shall refuse to serve therein, shall pay the sum of 25 cents; unless an excuse be given and accepted.

ART. II. No resignation of office or membership shall be accepted without notice in writing being given thereof, and all dues, fines, and forfeitures, if any, being first paid.

ART. III. Any member who shall leave the room, during the session of the society, without leave from the presiding officer, or who shall otherwise transgress the principles of decorum, or violate the usages and rules of order, in the opinion of the chair, or, on appeal, in the judgment of a majority; or who shall appear at any meeting in a state of intoxication; or who shall introduce into the society's room, or cause to be introduced, previous to adjournment, any drink other than water; or who shall in any wise interrupt the business or harmony of such meeting, shall be fined, at the discretion of a majority present, in any sum not exceeding \$5, or dealt with in any manner such majority may think proper.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The president, or in his absence, the presiding officer, shall decide all questions of order; subject, however, to an appeal to the decision of a majority of members present; but any one member may call another to order, subject in like manner to the decision of the chair, or to an appeal.
2. All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer.
3. No debates shall take place on any subject or motion, which is not reduced to writing.
4. All unfinished business shall be first in order, unless otherwise directed by a majority of votes; the standing order shall then be the proposing of new members, and reports of committees.
5. Any member of the majority may move for the reconsideration of a subject on the same or at first stated meeting thereafter, on which the said subject has been determined, but not afterwards.
6. When two or more members rise to speak at once, the presiding officer shall name the one to speak first.
7. No member shall speak more than twice on one subject, unless to explain, with permission from the chair, in which case he is to confine himself strictly to such explanation.
8. No person shall be permitted to enter or remain in the society's room during its session except regular members.
9. If any petition or subject in writing be offered for consideration, a committee shall (if deemed necessary) be appointed to consider it and make report thereon.
10. A motion for adjournment, or an order for a subject to lie on the table, shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.
11. The president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary shall not be liable to serve on any committee.
12. All resolutions, in writing, shall be read first by the person offering the same, then to be handed to the secretary, and, by him, read again; when the question for consideration shall be put by the chair, and if agreed to consider it, it shall then be open for discussion and read a third time before its final passage.
13. The president shall not vote on any question unless there be an equality of votes on the same, in which case he shall have the casting vote.
14. The president may give his opinion on any question under debate, if requested; but not otherwise.
15. The presiding officer shall, during the hours of business, have his head uncovered.
16. In debate, each member rising to speak, shall address "Mr. President," with his head uncovered, and shall remain so until he resumes his seat.
17. Any rule or by-law, in case of necessity, may be suspended, for the time being, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.
18. No member shall serve on two committees at the same time.

APPENDIX A, NO. 3.

Second Constitution of the Columbia Typographical Society, 1818.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas, the formation of societies, for the better securing and more effectually maintaining the privileges and prerogatives of any well-disposed class of men is consonant with, and sanctioned by, every principle of justice and equity; And,

Whereas, the association of individuals, for the purposes of benevolence, is, we have a right to believe, approved by the Deity, while, it meets with the wishes of every liberal-minded member of the community—we, therefore, actuated by these motives, do unite ourselves as one body, for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves, one to the other in form and manner following:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1. The society shall be known and called by the name of the "Columbia Typographical Society."

ART. II, SECTION 1. The concerns of the society shall be managed and conducted by a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, who shall be chosen annually—at the first stated meeting of the society, in the month of January, each succeeding year.

ART. III, SECTION 1. All acts of the society shall be in the name of the president, on behalf of the "Columbia Typographical Society," and shall be signed by the president for the time being, attested by the secretary.

ART. IV, SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all stated and special meetings of the society, and to keep order therein, and generally, to do such things as to his office may of right belong.

ART. V, SECTION 1. In the absence of the president, or in case of his disability, death, or resignation, the vice-president shall preside, until the removal if such disability, or another person shall be elected to fill such vacancy; and, in case of the absence, disability, death, or resignation, of both the president and vice-president, then the members present shall proceed to appoint a president pro tem.

ART. VI, SECTION 1. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the vice-president, secretary, or treasurer, the presiding officer shall give notice thereof; and, an election to fill the vacancy thus occasioned shall be held at the first monthly meeting after such notice shall have been made known. And, in all cases where an election to fill such vacancy does not take place at the time above specified, it shall be equally binding if it takes place at the next meeting thereafter; and the person then elected shall hold his office till the expiration of the term to which his predecessor was appointed.

ART. VII, SECTION 1. The secretary shall regularly attend at all stated and special meetings of the society; shall keep exact and plain minutes of their proceedings; collect all dues, fines and forfeitures of the members; and, generally, do and transact all and every such business as the society may deem meet and proper.

SEC. 2. All moneys collected by the secretary by virtue of this article, shall be immediately delivered over to the treasurer, (in the presence of the presiding officer,) and his receipt taken therefor, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. In the absence of the treasurer, he shall receipt for all such moneys to the presiding officer.

ART. VIII, SECTION 1. The treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond to the president in the name of the Columbia Typographical Society, with such security as may be approved by the society, thereby promising that the amount of the moneys which may be in his hands, belonging to the society, shall be refunded on his death, resignation, or removal from office, and, in all cases where the person elected to fill the office of treasurer, shall refuse or neglect to give bond, with security, as aforesaid, the treasurer, for the time being, shall hold the office, until another person is chosen who will comply with the foregoing terms.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all dues, fines and forfeitures, collected by the secretary, for the use of the society, and to give a receipt therefor; to keep exact and true accounts of all moneys so received, and of his expenditures; and he shall make no disbursements unless authorized so to do by a majority of the society, under a warrant of the president. And, on his disability, resignation, or the expiration of his term of service, he shall deliver over to his successor, in the presence of the society, all the moneys and accounts in his possession, belonging to the society, under pain of forfeiting the penalty of his bond. In case of the death of the treasurer, then the receipts and accounts of the secretary shall be sufficient vouchers.

SEC. 3. A committee shall be appointed at every stated meeting of the society in the month of December, to audit the treasurer's accounts, and make report of the state thereof to the society: *Provided* That the society may at any time, when, in the opinion of a majority of the members, it shall be expedient, cause the treasurer to make out and present

a true and just account of his receipts and expenditures, and of the amount of cash in his hands.

ART. IX, SECTION 1. Any person desirous of joining this society, shall make application to a member thereof; whose duty it shall be to make known such application to the society; with the applicant's pretensions to membership; which shall lie on the table one month.

SEC. 2. Such applicant being introduced at the next stated meeting of the society, the presiding officer shall put to him interrogatories, as, in his opinion, may be meet and proper; and, if he has served an apprenticeship to the satisfaction of the society, and the investigation be otherwise favorable, the meeting shall then proceed to ballot for such candidate; and a majority of the members present agreeing to his admission he shall be declared duly elected a member of the society.

ART. X, SECTION 1. Every person, on subscribing to this constitution, shall assent to the following declaration, which shall be administered by the presiding officer: You ———, do solemnly pledge your word that you will conform to, and support, the constitution and by-laws laid down for the government of this society; that you will, at all times, procure employment for a member of this society, in preference to any other person and that you will not divulge their proceedings required to be kept secret.

SEC. 2. Before the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer, enter on their duties, they shall assent to the following declaration: You ———, do pledge your honor, that you will to the best of your ability, discharge the duties devolving on you as ——— of this society.

ART. XI, SECTION 1. Every person, on subscribing to this constitution shall pay into the hands of the secretary the sum of \$2 each; and a monthly contribution of 25 cents each shall be assessed and required of every member of this society, until he shall have been ten years a member, or except he be rendered incapable, from sickness, or some other cause, in the opinion of the society to pay the same; or unless herein-after otherwise provided. And, if any member shall neglect to make his monthly payments for three successive months, or shall at any time, when requested, refuse to pay the same, he shall not be entitled to vote upon any question, or at any election; to hold an office in the society, or to receive benefit therefrom, until such payments shall be made.

SEC. 2. All fines and forfeitures, levied by this society, by virtue of this constitution, shall be paid into the treasury, for the benefit of the society. And if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine or forfeiture, three months after the same shall have become due, the secretary shall inform the president, who shall thereupon declare the fact to the society, and refuse receiving his vote, upon any question, until the same shall have been paid; and shall, likewise, make no return (if he shall have been voted for to any office) of such votes. And in case such fine or forfeiture shall be incurred by either of the officers; they shall be liable to be expelled; two-thirds of the society concurring in a vote for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Should any member be nine months in arrears, for monthly dues, fines, or forfeitures, notice thereof shall be given him by the secretary, of such arrearages; and if he neglects or refuses to pay the same, within three months thereafter, he shall, thereupon, be expelled: *Provided, always,* That such part of this article as relates to expulsion, shall, in no manner, affect persons actually sick or absent from the District.

ART. XII, SECTION 1. Any member of this society, who shall hereafter leave the District, shall provide himself with a certificate of honorable membership; under hand of the president, attested by the secretary; and shall, (if he join a similar association during his absence) on his return, be exonerated from paying all and every due, fine or forfeiture, which might otherwise have been incurred; and shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities which he would have been; had he not left the society as aforesaid; provided, he, on his return, produce a certificate of uniform correct conduct from the president of an association, as aforesaid, while a member thereof.

SEC. 2. But should a member leave the District in any other manner than as before specified, and, on his return, wish again to join the association, he shall be charged with his monthly dues, for and during the time he has been absent, unless, in the opinion of a majority of the members of this society, after an investigation by a committee appointed for that purpose, he be considered unable to pay the same: *Provided*, That in this last instance, he pay the amount of the initiation fee required by the preceding article of this constitution: *And, provided, further*, That this article shall in no manner affect such persons as have been ten years a member of this society; or, having obtained a certificate from this association, as above prescribed, may have resided where a similar society did not exist.

ART. XIII, SECTION 1. Such members as are charged with having forfeited their seats from a violation of the constitution, by-laws or regulations of this society shall have one month's notice given them of such charge by the president, to enable them to make their defense, which not being made at the next monthly meeting of the society, or, being made and not deemed satisfactory, the society shall expel any such person, two-thirds of the members present concurring in a vote for that purpose.

ART. XIV, SECTION 1. The society may award such sums to sickly or distressed members, their widows or children, upon representation being made by two or more members of the necessity therefor, as, in their opinion, may be meet and proper: *Provided*, That such sums shall not exceed \$5 per week; and no person shall receive the benefit arising from this article, until he shall have been three months a member of this society, unless he is in absolute distress.

SEC. 2. *And further*, That the sum of \$20 be allowed, from the funds of the society, to the widow or nearest relative, of any deceased member: *Provided*, It shall appear upon proper investigation, they shall stand in need thereof; for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses, etc.

ART. XV, SECTION 1. A quorum of the society shall consist of eight members, at all stated or special meetings; but, no money belonging to the society shall be appropriated unless sanctioned by six of said eight members, if there shall not be more than eight present: *Provided, however*, That if there shall be more than eight present, a majority of two-thirds thereof, shall be necessary to make an appropriation.

ART. XVI, SECTION 1. A stated meeting of the society shall be held on the first Saturday of every month.

ART. XVII, SECTION 1. Special meetings of the society shall be called whenever any five members shall request the president to call the same; and the president shall thereupon direct the secretary to notify the members accordingly.

ART. XVIII, SECTION 1. Additional to this constitution, the society shall make all necessary by-laws and rules for its better government: *Provided*, That the provisions of this constitution be not affected thereby.

ART. XIX, SECTION 1. As soon as practicable after signing this constitution, the president shall furnish each member with a printed certificate of membership, under the society's seal, in the following words, signed by him, and attested by the secretary:

SEC. 2. Be it known, that A. B. having complied with all the provisions of our constitution, is hereby declared a member of the Columbia Typographical Society.

Given under our hand and the seal of the society, this _____ day of _____, 181—, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Attest:

_____, Secretary

ART. XX, SECTION 1. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution, unless four-fifths of the members present, concur therein; nor then, unless all motions to that effect lie over for consideration one month.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4. 1818.

APPENDIX A, NO. 4.

Outline of Constitution of the Baltimore Typographical Society, Adopted June 2, 1832.

The Baltimore Typographical Society (second organization with the same name) was organized November 26, 1831. The constitution was not adopted until June 2, 1832. It was, in outline, as follows:

PREAMBLE—We, the subscribers, members of the Baltimore Typographical Society, in order to form a union among ourselves, to preserve regularity and decorum in our proceedings, to awaken and reward emulation in our brethren, in the art and mystery of printing, to guard against those extremities of sickness and sorrow, to which, without any fault of our own, we are, nevertheless, (from the infirmity of our common nature), daily and hourly subject, and to secure, after our departure from this world, some little provision for our widows and orphans, or others, endeared to us by the interesting ties of blood or affinity, do enact, declare, and establish the following as our constitution and future rules of government.

Article I states that "this society shall be known and called by the name of the Baltimore Typographical Society."

The territorial limits of its jurisdiction are not specified, as they are in other documents.

The usual list of officers are provided for and their duties defined, the only difference being that this society had a preference for official committees rather than individuals, such as a "committee of correspondence" of three, a "visiting committee" of five members. The powers of the president were somewhat greater than in most of these societies, and point toward subsequent developments in later unions along this line. Article III of the constitution says:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside, and preserve order and decorum at all meetings of the society; to silence disorderly debate, govern the transactions of all business appertaining thereto, and give a casting vote on any question which can not otherwise be decided; he shall have full power to call special meetings; sign all orders on the treasurer, and perform all other duties required by the constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the visiting committee to receive and act upon all applications for relief, visit the sick members, etc., check on the treasurer for the amount of aid, necessarily and constitutionally, to be afforded, which shall be indorsed by the president and secretary before payment (subject always to deductions for dues, fines and forfeitures), with all other duties devolving upon them as a visiting committee, and make report of their whole proceedings at the next stated meeting.

The secretary was "exonerated from the payment of monthly dues, and allowed 50 cents for each meeting." However, "if the secretary shall absent himself from a meeting of this society, without being prevented by sickness of himself, or death in his family, he shall forfeit his monthly remuneration and an additional sum of 25 cents; and if he does not send the books, then he shall be amerced in a sum of 50 cents for such omission of duty in addition to the first-named sums."

The initiation fee prescribed by the Baltimore society was \$3, and monthly dues 25 cents, with a forfeiture of membership when arrearages amounted to \$1.50, unless the member was sick or absent from the city. Payment of dues for fifteen years made one a "free" member. Honorary membership for life could be secured for \$5, but carried with it only the right to attend the meetings and vote for regular officers. It does not seem to have been necessary even to have been a printer in order to secure honorary membership. The qualifications for membership are declared by Article VI:

The indispensable qualifications of all persons hereafter admitted as members of this society are, a good moral character, industrious habits, and a practical knowledge of the art and mystery of letterpress printing, having acquired the same by an apprenticeship of at least four years, during minority.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ART. VII. Any person desirous of becoming a member of this society may make application through any member thereof, whose duty it shall be to make known such application to the society, which application may, if not otherwise determined, lie over until the next stated meeting, when the society shall, if deemed expedient, proceed to ballot for the candidate; and if two-thirds of the voters present agree to his admission, he shall be declared by the presiding officer to be duly elected.

SEC. 2. No proposition for membership shall be considered as before the society, nor to be acted upon, until the applicant's pretensions shall have been stated by the member or members proposing and recommending him.

DECLARATION OF MEMBERS.

ART. VIII. Every person to be regularly admitted a member of this society shall accede to the following declaration:

You, _____, do hereby pledge your honor, that you will conform to all the rules and regulations established by the constitution and by-laws of the Baltimore Typographical Society; that you will, on all occasions, procure employment for a member of this society in preference to any other person; that you will encourage, as far as in your power, a friendly feeling among the members; discountenance all vice and immorality in them; and, as far as may be, endeavor by your actions and counsel, to urge in the members, generally, a spirit of industry and fidelity—to the end, that the membership of this society, of which you [are] becoming a member, may be the best recommendation to employment, and the highest assurance for the faithful discharge of all confidence and trust reposed in you; and you also pledge yourself not to divulge any of the proceedings of your brethren in this society.

Article X is devoted to "trials and expulsions." Sections 3, 4 and 5 follow:

SEC. 3. Any attempt by a member to deprive another of membership, or good standing in the society by bringing false charges against a member before the society, with evidently malicious intent, shall, on trial and conviction by the society, be punished by a fine—in a sum of not less than \$1, nor more than \$5—suspension, or expulsion, as the society may determine, by a majority present.

SEC. 4. Frequent intoxication, gross immorality, needless and frequent neglect of business, so that his employer is seriously injured, or the member's family thereby reduced to a state of suffering, shall, upon information and conviction by the society, be punished with suspension or deprivation of membership, as the offense may be; all questions of suspension or deprivation of membership shall be, without debate of propriety, in all cases, by ballot, and a majority of legal voters present necessary to decide on such questions.

SEC. 5. Any member guilty of an evasion of the provisions of this constitution, by-laws, or list of prices, for the purpose of working for a less sum than is therein determined; taking a boy to teach him press work for less than his services for thirteen weeks, or half his wages for twenty-six weeks, if by the piece—or if by the week teach him for a less sum than \$26, or \$1 per week for twenty-six weeks; procure the discharge of a member from an office upon a false accusation, or injure the interests of his employer by revealing the secrets of the office, unnecessarily, shall, upon conviction, be deemed expelled by the society.

FORFEIT OF MEMBERSHIP.

ART. XI. No member, under forfeit of membership, shall work in an office where a boy, not an original apprentice of that office, is employed for less than the list of prices demands, unless the boy, so employed, is under 17 years of age, or shall have come from an office, the proprietor of which shall have deceased or declined business; nor shall any member, under the same forfeiture, work in an office where any person or persons are employed for less than the list of prices calls for.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

ART. XIV. Any member, on leaving the city, shall, upon application, have a certificate of membership, bearing date at the period given, signed by the president and attested by the secretary (or in the case of the death, absence from the city, or resignation of the president, signed by the vice-president), if it shall appear by the books of the society that all arrears are paid up, and no charges of improper conduct are pending against him, in the manner following:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, ———, 18—.

This is to certify that at a meeting of the Baltimore Typographical Society, held of the — day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ———, ——— was regularly admitted a member of the society, and is recommended to the typographical societies throughout the country, and to printers generally. Given under our hand, at the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, this — day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ———; and in the ——— year of the institution of the society.

Attest.

—————, *President.*
 ————, *Secretary.*

BENEFITS.

ART. XV. Any person after being one year a member of this society, shall be entitled, upon written application, to receive the sum of \$2.50 per week, during his indisposition, whilst so much remains in the funds: *Provided*, His sickness does not arise from immoral conduct; but he shall not be entitled to any support for such affliction, unless the application be made during the time of its continuance; and the visiting committee shall, in no case, pay any member's claim for time elapsed, more than one week previous to application. The visiting committee shall have a discretionary power, and may require the aid of a physician, in all cases of doubt as to the capability of any member to attend to his usual business.

SEC. 2. At the death of any member of this society (after having been one year a member) the sum of \$30 shall be allowed by the society for defraying his funeral expenses; and, each and every member of the society shall pay into the hands of the secretary, at the next stated meeting, the sum of \$1, as an extra contribution, towards replenishing the funds.

"SEC. 3. On the death of any member of this society who has not been twelve months a member, the sum of \$15 shall be paid toward defraying his funeral charges; and, at the next stated meeting of the society, an extra contribution of 50 cents shall be paid by each and every member to replenish the funds.

SEC. 4. The society shall attend the funeral of all deceased members.

FEIGNING SICKNESS.

ART. XVI. Should any member feign himself sick or disabled, for the purpose of deriving benefits from this society, or while he is deriving benefits therefrom, such member shall be expelled the society, and forfeit all rights therein.

RECEIVING MEMBERS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

ART. XVIII. Any person presenting a certificate of membership from any other typographical society to this, shall be entitled to a seat as a member, and enjoy all the benefits of this society, if the society from which he comes reciprocates the same privilege.

Article 3 of the by-laws of the Baltimore society says:

ART. 3. All members absent from a stated or adjourned stated meeting, when the roll is called, shall be fined 64 cents; and, if absent from the meeting during the whole evening, to be fined 25 cents—and no exoneration from payment by any excuse, except confinement by sickness.

APPENDIX A, NO. 5.

Outline of Constitution of the New York Typographical Association of June, 1831, as Amended in 1833.

An outline of the constitution of the New York Typographical Association of June 1831, as revised and amended in 1833, is here given. This is not intended as an outline in the ordinary sense, for the portions of the constitution having a bearing on subsequent developments are given in full. Only matter that is of a merely antiquarian interest is omitted.

The preamble of the constitution states that "The journeymen printers of the city of New York, with a view to elevate the character and advance the interest of the profession, by maintaining a just and uniform scale of prices for their labor, do hereby resolve to form themselves into a society under the name of the Typographical Association of New York, and do enact for their government, the following constitution and by-laws:"

Section 1 of Article I states:

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of this association shall embrace the city of New York and the villages of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg and Hoboken.

The articles defining the officers and their duties do not require special notice, beyond the mention that the fiscal affairs and general management of the association were delegated to a board of directors consisting of twelve members, divided into four classes, the entire number of one class to be retired and their successors elected each month. This made a four-months' tenure of office for each director, though he changed his class each month, and each month three new men came in, except that members were not deemed ineligible for re-election, i. e., a member going out of office in the fourth class might be re-elected in the first class. The secretary's salary was to be a sum "not exceeding \$20 per annum to be regulated by the board, and be exempted from the payment of monthly dues." In case he neglected to attend a meeting of the association he was to be "fined in a sum not exceeding 50 cents for each delinquency, to be deducted from his yearly salary." The janitor, or doorkeeper was also exempt from monthly dues and to be awarded a salary by the board of directors, but within a constitutional limit of "\$6 per annum." The treasurer must never have in excess "\$15 of the funds of the association" in his possession at one time; all over this to be deposited in "the savings bank" subject only to the order of the board of directors.

Each officer-elect on assuming his office affirmatively subscribed to the following:

Do you solemnly declare that you will, to the best of your ability execute the office of _____? That you will support the constitution

of this association, and all by-laws founded thereon? And that you will act in this capacity for the general benefit of the members thereof, when opportunity offers or occasion requires?

No member in arrearage for dues or fines to the extent of 12½ cents or who had not been a member six months was eligible for election to any office. The initiation fee was \$1.50, 50 cents of which must accompany the application for membership, the balance paid on night of election to membership. The monthly dues were 12½ cents, until this amounted to \$20, when the party so paying was to be considered "a free member."

Then, as now, the pledge of the initiate bound him not only to demand the scale while working as a journeyman, but to pay it should he ever become an employing printer. Article 4, covering the subject of membership is in full, as follows:

ARTICLE IV.—*Election and initiation of members.*

SECTION 1. Applications for admission into this association must be made to the board of directors, either personally or through any member of this association. The applicant must first deposit, or cause to be deposited in the hands of the secretary, the sum of 50 cents, upon which the board shall take his request into consideration; and if it shall satisfactorily appear that he is a regular journeyman printer, of the age of 21 years, and not working for less than the prices established by this association, the results of such inquiries shall be reported to the next meeting.

SEC. 2. A person favorably reported to the association shall be balloted for, and the votes of three-fourths of the members present shall entitle him to admission; when, having signed the constitution, and paid the additional sum of \$1, he shall be entitled to a certificate of membership.

SEC. 3. Candidates who do not come forward within three months after being notified of their election, shall forfeit their deposit money, unless a satisfactory excuse for the delay be rendered. Should a candidate be rejected, his deposit shall be returned.

SEC. 4. Newly elected members of this association shall be introduced by the individuals who first proposed them to the board of directors, or such other suitable person, or persons, as may be designated by the chair. The members of the association will rise on the entrance of the candidate and remain standing until he be conducted to the presiding officer, who shall address him as follows:

"SIR—I have the pleasure of informing you that you have been elected a member of the Typographical Association of New York. Before your name is added to the roll, it is my duty to ask, Do you understand the objects of this association? Will you, both as a journeyman and an employing printer, support the constitution and scale of prices of this association, and all by-laws founded thereon? Will you attend all meetings of this association, and embrace every proper occasion to promote its reputation and enhance its prosperity? And where your influence is desired by individuals of the profession, and their claims as workmen are equal, always give the preference to members of this association?"

"As your answers are satisfactory and trusting that you will ever bear in mind the principles upon which this association is founded, I now tender to you the right hand of fellowship. As an earnest of the sincerity of the declarations you have just made, you will sign this constitution, which defines your rights and duties."

The older typographical society of New York admitted both employers and employes in the industry. Indeed this seems to have been the real source of its undoing as a labor organization and the securing of a charter which prohibited it from interfering with rates of wages.

The Typographical Association provides against splitting upon this rock by section 2 of Article V, which says:

SEC. 2. Any member of this association who shall establish the printing business on his own account, will forfeit his title to membership, but in event of his again becoming a journeyman, he shall be entitled to all his former rights and privileges.

Other important articles, covering the matter of relief, containing the germs of the "strike-fund" idea, "out-of-work benefits," and establishing the "chapel," are the following:

ARTICLE VI.—*Of the funds.*

SECTION 1. The funds shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than to defray the necessary expenses of the association, and the pecuniary relief of its members. In no case shall the allowance to members exceed \$3 per week to single men, and \$4 to married men, and the board of directors shall determine the right of applicants to the per week allowance specified in this section.

SEC. 2. Any member who may be thrown out of employment in consequence of not obtaining a price for his labor that shall be in accordance with the scale and having a certificate to that effect from the "father of the chapel," in the office where he was last employed, shall be entitled to the weekly relief specified in the preceding section while he shall remain unemployed; but, if it shall satisfactorily appear that he makes no effort to obtain another situation or refuses honorable employment when offered him, and continues to draw from the treasury, his weekly allowance shall be immediately stopped, and his claim on the funds be suspended for the term of six months.

SEC. 3. No member shall be entitled to the weekly allowance above specified, who may be in arrears for fines or dues, exceeding the amount of 50 cents.

SEC. 4. Any sum that may be earned by a member during the week that he receives pecuniary relief, shall be deducted from his weekly allowance.

SEC. 5. Whenever the amount of moneys in the treasury shall exceed \$500, appropriations may be made for the relief of sick members, and also for the burial of deceased brethren.

ARTICLE VII.—*Of the chapel.*

SECTION 1. In each printing office within the jurisdiction comprised in Article I, section 1, where journeymen connected with this association are employed, there shall be established what is technically called a "chapel," and an experienced journeyman printer chosen to preside thereat, who shall be constituted and known in his official capacity as "father of the chapel." To this chapel shall be referred for settlement any difference that may arise between employer and employed, or between journeymen; and the disagreements shall be adjudged by the chapel, and its decision acquiesced in and supported by its members respectively.

SEC. 2. When doubts arise respecting the construction which may be given to any article, or articles, in the scale of prices, a chapel shall be immediately summoned, at which the father shall preside when the difficulty shall be canvassed, and the decision of the majority be binding upon all.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the father of the chapel to report the nature of the difficulty, and the decision thereon, to the president of the board of directors, who shall, if in their opinion necessary, bring the subject before the association.

SEC. 4. Every member of the association in the office shall have a voice in the chapel; but if the majority, in large offices, decide to delegate the trust to chapels consisting of five, seven, or nine members,

of which the father to be always one, it shall be competent for them to do so. The father of the chapel to be elected by a majority and continue in office three months.

SEC. 5. No chapel shall be formed in any printing office where there are less than three members of the association employed; and any difficulty originating in, or any demand for relief, emanating from such office, shall be laid before the board of directors.

Article X on "Impeachment and Trial of Members" provides that "any breach of the constitution, by-laws, or scale of prices of this association, shall constitute just grounds for impeachment, admonition, fine, or expulsion of any of its officers or members." It is also provided that "conduct calculated to bring into contempt, or derision, the association as a body" is punishable in like manner. Charges must be made in writing, a copy furnished the member against whom they are made at least one week before the date of the meeting at which they are to be taken up. A majority vote convicts.

Article XI of the "scale of prices" says:

SECTION 1. The scale of prices for labor, appended to this constitution shall, in all cases, be considered as a part thereof, and no member of this association shall, on any pretense whatever, work, either directly, or indirectly, for prices less than those specified therein.

Article X of the by-laws establishes an employment office, or out-of-work" register, with priority rights. The latter, however, would not appear to amount to a waiting list based upon establishments and priority rights therein. The article says:

A book shall be kept at the association room for the purpose of registering the names of such members as are in want of employment, and also of vacant situations, and any journeyman who may have placed his name on the book shall forfeit 6 cents for every twenty-four hours his name shall remain thereon after he has obtained a situation.

By-law XII requires:

It shall be the duty of the members of this association to inform strangers, who come into the offices where they are employed, of the established prices, and also of the existence of the association, and of the necessity of becoming members.

APPENDIX, A, NO. 6.

Constitution of the Nashville Typographical Society, 1837.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas, it is the duty of every member of a laudable calling, to use his best exertions toward enhancing and dignifying said calling, by adding to the quantum of its virtue and intelligence—as well as for mutual protection and defense, as for the purpose of cultivating a friendly feeling and intercourse toward each other; and

Whereas these objects are more attainable by the formation of societies composed of the same class of persons than by other means:

Therefore we, the subscribers, printers residing in the city of Nashville, desirous to forward the aforesaid ends, have agreed to form ourselves into a society, and for our government adopt the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.—*Organization.*

SECTION 1. This society shall be called the "Nashville Typographical Society."

SEC. 2. This society shall have for its objects the various purposes stated in the preamble and constitution.

SEC. 3. The society shall hold its regular meetings on the first

Saturday in each month, and seven paying members shall constitute a quorum to transact any business confided by this constitution.

ARTICLE II.—*Of the officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors, to be elected annually at the regular meeting in April, by ballot.

SEC. 2. The newly-elected officers shall not enter upon the duties of their offices until the adjournment of the meeting at which they have been elected; and before taking their seats, shall individually or collectively, as the case may be, make the following pledge, administered by the president:

"You, A B, do hereby pledge your honor that you will endeavor, to the best of your ability, to discharge the various duties incumbent on you (or each of you, as the case may be) by the constitution and by-laws of this society; and that you will act impartially in all things pertaining to your duties whilst officers of this society."

ARTICLE III.—*Of the president.*

SECTION 1. The president shall preside over the deliberations of the society, but shall not, whilst in the chair, enter into debate, or give his opinion on any question except such as relates to order; but may at any time leave the chair for that purpose, and appoint a member to fill the same: *Provided*, He does not speak more than twice on the same question.

SEC. 2. The president shall not vote on any question, except in case of a tie, when he shall have the casting vote; but in elections, he shall have his vote as a member *only*.

SEC. 3. The president shall have power to nominate all committees, but the nomination shall be confirmed by a vote of the society.

SEC. 4. The president shall have power to inflict fines for unnecessary absence, misbehavior, or neglect of duty, not exceeding \$1 for any single offense; but any member may appeal to the society for a release of fines: *Provided*, His appeal have a second.

SEC. 5. The president may call special meetings when he and the board of directors shall deem it necessary.

ARTICLE IV.—*Of the vice-president.*

SECTION 1. In the event of the death, absence or disability of the president, the vice-president shall act as president.

SEC. 2. In the event of the death, absence or disability of both president and vice-president, the society shall fill the vacancy by a pro tempore appointment.

ARTICLE V.—*Of the secretary.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a true and legible record of the proceedings of each meeting in a well-bound book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall act as collector, and all moneys received by him for the society, shall be paid over to the treasurer forthwith, taking a receipt for the same in a book kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 3. It shall be his duty to notify members of the society of all special meetings; also, newly elected members of their election.

SEC. 4. He shall keep a box or trunk, in which all papers belonging to the society shall be deposited by him, and safely kept under lock.

SEC. 5. In consideration of the ordinary duties of his office, the secretary shall be exempt from the payment of his monthly maintenance.

SEC. 6. In case of the absence of the secretary, his place shall be filled by a pro tempore appointment, and the person so appointed shall

be exempt from the payment of his monthly dues for the meeting he may act as secretary.

ARTICLE VI.—*Of the treasurer.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys collected by the secretary for the use of the society, and receipt to him for the same.

SEC. 2. He shall keep a true and correct account of all moneys received by him, and of all expenditures.

SEC. 3. He shall make no disbursement unless by an order of the society, which order shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall make a report of the state of the finances to the society at the regular meetings in July, October and January, and at the April meeting he shall make his report in conjunction with the secretary and board of directors, for which purpose they shall have free access to the books of the secretary and treasurer, as well as all other papers belonging to the society.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall be required to give bond and security to the president, when the sum in the treasury shall amount to \$100.

ARTICLE VII.—*Of the directors.*

SECTION 1. The board of directors shall, within ten days after their election, meet and choose one of their number to act as chairman, who shall also act as secretary of the board.

SEC. 2. They shall inquire into the claims of applicants for relief, and recommend relief to indigent printers or their families, in such cases as in their judgment they may deem proper; and also have a general supervision of the interests and concerns of the society.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall act as a standing, corresponding and publishing committee, to transact such business as the society may from time to time direct.

SEC. 4. In case of the death of a member of the society, the board shall have the superintendence of the funeral. They shall likewise make strict inquiry into the circumstances of the deceased, and if they deem it necessary, shall recommend a sum not exceeding \$30, to defray the expenses of the funeral.

SEC. 5. The board shall inform all journeymen printers on their arrival in this city, of the existence of this society, and furnish each individual with a copy of its constitution.

SEC. 6. The chairman of the board shall have power to assess a fine of 50 cents for non-attendance at their regular monthly meetings, when a satisfactory excuse is not given, which fine shall be reported to the secretary and charged on his book.

SEC. 7. Any member of the board who shall neglect to attend their regular monthly meetings for three months successively, shall be reported to the society by the chairman of the board, and if said member can not give a satisfactory excuse for such neglect of duty, he shall be deprived of his office, and the society shall go into an election to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 8. The chairman and two other directors shall have power to transact any business intrusted to the board by this constitution. In the absence of the chairman, a pro tempore appointment shall be made to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 9. The board shall meet regularly on the last Saturday in each month, for the transaction of business that may be laid before them.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Of the chapel.*

SECTION 1. There shall be a chapel in each office where there are three members of the society (exclusive of the foreman).

SEC. 2. The chapel shall choose one of the members to preside, who shall be called the father of the chapel.

SEC. 3. The chapel shall have the supervision of all disputes between journeymen, and such other business as concerns their office alone, and which can not be brought immediately before the society.

SEC. 4. Journeymen belonging to this society shall be under the regulation of their respective chapels, and each chapel shall have power to enforce the payment of all dues to the society.

SEC. 5. In case any journeyman employed in this city, should neglect or refuse to present his name to the society for membership, it shall be the duty of the chapel to refuse to work with him.

SEC. 6. Any member of the society who may be dissatisfied with the decision of a chapel, will have the right to an appeal to the society: *Provided*, Said member is not in arrears.

SEC. 7. Any decision made by one chapel shall be considered binding on the others, unless disapproved of by the society.

SEC. 8. All business done by chapels shall be in private.

ARTICLE IX.—*Qualifications.*

SECTION 1. No member shall be eligible to any office in this society who is in arrears to the society, at the time of election, the sum of \$1 or upward, or who has not been a member at least six months.

SEC. 2. The qualifications for membership shall be a good character, industrious habits, and a good practical knowledge of the art of letterpress printing.

SEC. 3. No person shall be admitted to membership in this society who is known to be a runaway apprentice, or has not served his apprenticeship.

SEC. 4. Any person wishing to become a member of this society, must make the same known in writing to the chairman of the board of directors, whose duty it shall be to lay the same before the board at their next monthly meeting, and if the board shall deem the applicant worthy of membership, the president shall present his name to the society, and if it be found that three-fourths of the voting members present are in favor of his admission, he shall be declared duly elected.

SEC. 5. When any person is duly elected, he shall, before taking his seat, make the following promise:

"You, C D, do hereby pledge your honor, that you will conform to all the rules of this society, that you will not divulge any of the proceedings that are not intended to be made public; that you will endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling among the members, so that being a member of this society, may give the highest assurance of the faithful discharge of all confidence and trust reposed in you."

ARTICLE X.—*Dues, fines, etc.*

SECTION 1. The initiation fee shall be \$2; monthly dues 50 cents, to fall due on the day before the regular monthly meetings.

SEC. 2. Any member being absent at roll call without a sufficient excuse shall be fined 12½ cents, for absence the whole meeting, 5 cents, and for leaving the room whilst the society is in session, without permission of the president, not less than 12½ or more than 50 cents.

SEC. 3. Any person neglecting or refusing to pay moneys due the society for two months, shall be debarred all the privileges of the society until all such dues are paid up; and if not paid up within four months, he shall be expelled, and shall not be again admitted unless he pays all dues and is elected as a new member.

SEC. 4. The society may, at any time, raise or lower the initiation fee or monthly installments by a vote of three-fourths of the voting members present.

ARTICLE XI.—*Life membership.*

SECTION 1. Any member who shall have resided in the city for twelve years, having paid up, regularly, all his dues and fines, shall have a right to membership during life, without further installments, and with

member on admission, or at any time afterwards, paying into the treasury, the sum of \$25, shall, also, in like manner, be considered a member for life.

ARTICLE XII.—*Benefits.*

SECTION 1. The benefits and reliefs of this society shall be extended to its members or their families, and to all the deserving of the profession.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Certificate of membership.*

SECTION 1. Any member applying to the president, and stating his intentions to leave the city, or quit the business, shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary: *Provided*, He is not in debt to the society, and is not lying under any charge of misconduct before the society.

SEC. 2. On said member leaving and returning at any distant period, he shall be received as a regular member without the payment of installments for the time of his absence: *Provided*, He deliver his certificate to the president by the first regular meeting after his return to the city; but if he should neglect or refuse to comply with the above, he must be admitted in the same manner as though he had never been a member.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Miscellaneous.*

SECTION 1. The anniversary of the society shall be celebrated by such suitable arrangements as the society may think proper to make, and any member refusing to attend, without a reasonable excuse, shall be fined the sum if \$2, said fine to be charged to him on the secretary's book.

SEC. 2. Upon the death of any member of this society, the members shall fill the funeral train, and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days in honor of the deceased.

SEC. 3. This society shall, as far as practicable, co-operate with the "National Typographical Society," and endeavor to be represented at its annual meetings.

SEC. 4. The society may, at any time, make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient, relative to the wages, and their deportment toward workmen who are employed under the regular wages.

SEC. 5. No person published by the society as a "rat," shall be released without the unanimous consent of the voting members present at a regular meeting.

SEC. 6. Any attempt by one member to injure another member's good standing, without sufficient cause, shall be punished at the discretion of the society. So also shall gross immorality, frequent and needless neglect of business to the serious injury of the employer, or the bringing the individual's own family to a state of want or suffering, or any other act which is evidently wrong, and calculated to injure or bring a stigma on this society or its members, shall be taken cognizance of, and every case of expulsion shall be made known to all societies in correspondence with this.

SEC. 7. A charge of the violation of the above section must be made in writing, with the name of the person making the charge, and the secretary shall notify the accused to appear at the next regular meeting, and should he neglect or refuse to appear for two successive meetings, the society shall proceed to try him, appointing a member to manage his case for him.

SEC. 8. The president shall act as judge, and the other members, with the exception of the accuser or accused, shall act as jurors, and any member may be used as a witness. The accuser shall first produce his evidence, having a right to cross-question the witnesses. The accused shall then proceed in the same manner in his defense. After all the evidence has been laid before the society, the vote shall then be taken by ayes and noes—guilty or not guilty—and two-thirds shall be required to convict. On conviction a majority may assess the penalty. All may vote except the accuser and accused.

SEC. 9. Any member who shall reproach another, or any of the family of a deceased member, with having received the benefits of this society, shall, for the first offense, be fined \$5, and for the second, expelled.

SEC. 10. Any member of this society, on becoming an employer, shall forfeit his membership.

SEC. 11. This constitution may be altered or amended in the following manner. The alteration or amendment shall be offered at some monthly meeting, and entered on the minutes, and shall lie on the table for further consideration until the next monthly meeting, when it may be adopted by three-fourths of the voting members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. All members shall address the chair standing, and in all cases where two or more shall rise, and a controversy or contention take place as to who shall have the floor, the president shall decide which member shall speak first, and the others standing shall take their seats or be subject to a fine.

2. The president shall have power to check any member addressing the chair, on any subject, who shall wander from the subject. He shall also order any member to take his seat who shall indulge in personalities.

3. Any member refusing to come to order when called upon to do so by the chair, or any member behaving disorderly or indecorously, shall be fined not less than 25 cents nor more than \$1, and not permitted to take any part in the proceedings until the same is paid.

4. No member shall be permitted to speak more than twice on the same subject, without permission from the chair.

5. No motion shall be in order until the question before the house is disposed of, except a motion to adjourn, which shall always be in order.

6. The minutes of each and every meeting of this society shall be signed by the president and secretary.

7. Whenever a member is constitutionally debarred the privileges of the society, he shall not be released until he makes a full settlement with the secretary.

8. Any member proposing a dissolution of this society shall be expelled.

9. Any member who may accept an appointment to serve on a committee, and does not attend to the duties of that appointment, if he can not give a satisfactory excuse, shall pay a fine of 50 cents, to be charged to him on the secretary's book.

10. Reports of committees and resolutions must be submitted in writing.

11. No member shall be entitled to a vote in this society, until after the payment of his initiation fee.

12. No question shall be reconsidered, except on motion of one of the majority.

13. No rule or by-law of this society shall be suspended for any purpose.

14. No amount shall be received from any member less than the full amount of his dues to the society.

15. The by-laws may be altered or amended at any stated meeting of the society, by a vote of three-fourths of the voting members present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The president shall take the chair and call the meeting to order.
2. The secretary shall call the roll.
3. Read the minutes of the last meeting.
4. Assessment of fines.
5. Collection of fines, dues, etc.
6. Application for membership.

7. Initiation of officers and members.
8. Presentation of bills against the society.
9. Reports of committees.
10. Reports of officers.
11. Vacancies in committees and offices to be filled.
12. Unfinished business.
13. Business of the evening.
14. Discharge of members for absence, misconduct, etc.
15. Adjournment.

APPENDIX A, NO. 7.

Constitution of the New Orleans Typographical Association, as Revised and Adopted September 14, 1839.

PREAMBLE.—The printers of New Orleans, feeling the necessity of organization for the purpose of securing a fair, just, and uniform compensation for their labor, and to provide for such of their craftsmen as may be unable through ill health to support themselves, have associated together. They deem it clearly established by experience, that the interests and prosperity of the producing classes can only be sustained by the action of the whole, concentrated and united. By union only, can they accomplish the object of their association. Therefore, fully believing that the best interests of the trade will be promoted—the respectability of the profession advanced—the harmony of the whole secured by the establishment of an umpire for the settlement of disputes—we have formed ourselves into a body, to be styled the “New Orleans Typographical Association,” and adopt the following constitution and by-laws for our government.

ARTICLE I.—*Jurisdiction and government.*

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of this association shall embrace the city and parish of New Orleans and the city of Lafayette.

SEC. 2. The concerns of this association shall be managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and six directors.

SEC. 3. The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and six directors, shall be elected by ballot on the second Saturdays of May and November and hold their respective offices for the term of six months, or until their successors shall have been chosen. A majority of votes shall constitute a choice.

ARTICLE II.—*Duty of the officers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president to attend all meetings of the association and of the board of directors; to preside at, and keep order therein; he shall be authorized to call extra or special meetings of the association or board of directors at any time he may think proper, or at the request of a majority of the directors, or ten members of the association.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to attend all meetings of the association and board of directors, assist in keeping order therein, and to preside in the absence of the president.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the association and board of directors, and keep a true and faithful record of all the transactions therein; publish notices of stated and special meetings, in such form and manner as may be ordered by the board of directors; receive initiation fees and monthly dues, collect all fines, etc., and immediately upon the receipt of such moneys deposit the same with the treasurer, who shall receipt to him therefor. He shall likewise keep a book, in which each member's name shall be inserted in such manner as to show when he was admitted, the amount of dues he has paid, and when he withdrew, died or was expelled; which book shall be the register of the association; and he shall also keep such other book

or books, as may be, from time to time, directed by the association. At the opening of each meeting, he shall read the minutes of the preceding and intervening meetings of the association and board of directors, and perform such other duties as may be compatible with his office. For the faithful performance of these services, he shall receive a salary not exceeding \$60 per annum, to be regulated by the board, and be exempted from the payment of monthly dues. In case of non-attendance at meetings, he shall, at the option of the association, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$3 for each delinquency, to be deducted from his annual salary.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to attend all meetings of the association; to receive all moneys collected by the secretary, and to receipt to him for the same; and to keep a true and faithful account of all the moneys received and expended. He shall not make any disbursements whatever, without a written order approved of by a majority of the board of directors, and signed by the president, except in cases provided for under the head of relief. He shall render a detailed account of all the financial affairs of the association to the board of directors, at their regular meetings in May and November. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give an obligation or bond to the association, backed by such surety or sureties as may be approved of, thereby engaging to refund all the moneys and other property of the association, which may have been intrusted to his care, at the expiration of the time for which he was elected, or on his resignation or removal from office. The treasurer shall deposit all moneys in his possession over \$50, and shall exhibit the certificate of deposit to the board of directors, at their monthly meeting.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall meet on the first Saturday of each month, and shall have power to make their own by-laws, provided they do not militate against the spirit of the constitution, or such regulations as may be made from time to time by the association. It shall be the duty of the directors to audit and settle the accounts of the treasurer, secretary and committee of relief. All appropriations of the funds, except in cases provided for under the head of relief, shall be made through the treasurer, and an order to that effect, approved by a majority of the board and signed by the president, shall be considered a sufficient warrant therefor. They shall render to the association, at its regular meetings in May and November, a true and faithful account of all the affairs of the association. They shall likewise receive all applications for membership, and report on the eligibility of candidates for admission. Any member of the board of directors, who may fail to attend, shall be fined 50 cents for each neglect.

ARTICLE III.—Of elections.

SECTION 1. A general election for officers of the association shall be held on the second Saturdays of May and November in each year, of which previous public notice shall be given by the secretary.

SEC. 2. The secretary and two members, to be named by the chair, shall officiate as inspectors or judges, at each election; and it shall be their duty to see that no member votes more than once, and to exclude from voting all such members as are in arrears for dues or fines. Immediately upon the closing of the polls, they shall canvass the tickets that have been received, make out a correct report in writing of the number of votes given for each person, and deliver it to the presiding officer, who shall thereupon declare the result of the election.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the election, the respective officers, previous to taking their seats, shall subscribe to the following declaration, which shall be administered by the presiding officers: "Do you solemnly declare that you will, to the best of your ability, execute the office of _____? That you will support the constitution of this association, and all by-laws founded thereon? And that you will act in the interests for the general benefit of the members thereof, when opportunities offered or occasion requires it?"

SEC. 4. Any person who is in arrearage for dues or fines, shall not be eligible for election to any of the offices before mentioned.

ARTICLE IV.—*Election and initiation.*

SECTION 1. Application for admission into this association, must be made to the board of directors, either personally or through a member of this association. The applicant must deposit in the hands of one of the members of the board of directors, the sum of \$5; upon which the board of directors shall take his request into consideration; and if it shall satisfactorily appear that he is a regular journeyman printer, of the age of 21 years, and not working for less than the prices established by this association, the result of such inquiries shall be reported at the next regular meeting of the association.

SEC. 2. A person favorably reported to the association, shall be balloted for, and the votes of three-fourths of the members present shall entitle him to admission; when, having signed the constitution, he shall be entitled to a copy of it, and a blank certificate of membership, which blank certificate may be filled at the end of three months from the time of his admission, or at the discretion of the board of directors.

SEC. 3. Candidates who do not come forward within two months after being notified of their election, shall forfeit their deposit money, unless a satisfactory excuse for the delay be rendered. Should a candidate be rejected, his deposit money shall be returned.

SEC. 4. Every newly elected member shall be introduced by the individual who proposed him to the board of directors, or such other member as may be designated by the presiding officer; who shall address him as follows: "Sir, I have the pleasure of informing you that you have been elected a member of the New Orleans Typographical Association. Before your name is added to the list, it is my duty to ask, Do you understand the objects of this association? Will you, either as a journeyman or foreman, support the constitution and scale of prices of this association, and all by-laws founded thereon? Will you attend all meetings of this association, and embrace every proper occasion to promote its reputation and enhance its prosperity? Where your influence is desired by individuals of the profession, and their claims as workmen are equal, will you always give the preference to members of the association, and also pledge yourself not to divulge any of the proceedings of the association?" [If his answer be in the affirmative, the president will reply as follows:] "As your answers are satisfactory, and trusting that you will ever bear in mind the principles upon which this association is founded, I will now tender you the right hand of fellowship. As an earnest of the sincerity of the declaration you have just made, you will now sign this constitution, which defines your rights and duties."

SEC. 5. Any member of this association who shall establish the printing business on his own account, will forfeit his title to membership;—but in the event of his again becoming a journeyman, he shall be entitled to all his former rights and privileges.

ARTICLE V.—*Of monthly dues.*

SECTION 1. Each member of the association, with the exception of the secretary, shall pay into the treasury the sum of 50 cents per month.

ARTICLE VI.—*Of the funds.*

SECTION 1. The funds shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than to defray the expenses of the association, and the pecuniary relief of its members.

SEC. 2. Any member who may be thrown out of employment in consequence of not obtaining the price for his labor in accordance with the scale of prices, shall be entitled to a weekly allowance of \$5; and the board of directors shall determine the right of applicants to the per-week allowance, specified in this section. If it shall satisfactorily appear that he makes no effort to obtain another situation, or refuses honorable employment when offered him, and continues to draw on the treasury, his weekly allowance shall be immediately discontinued, and his claim on the funds be suspended for the term of six months.

SEC. 3. No member shall be entitled to the weekly allowance specified, who may be in arrears for dues or fines.

SEC. 4. Any sum that may be earned by a member during the week that he receives pecuniary relief, shall be deducted from his weekly allowance.

ARTICLE VII.—*Of the chapel.*

SECTION 1. In each printing office, within the jurisdiction of this association, wherein members of it are employed, there shall be established a chapel, and an experienced journeyman from among them chosen to preside thereat, who shall be constituted and known in his official capacity as father of the chapel. To this chapel shall be referred for settlement any difference that may arise between the employer and the employed, or between the journeymen, and the disagreement shall be adjudged by the chapel; but in case either party should feel itself aggrieved after the matter in dispute has been canvassed and decided by the chapel, it shall be the duty of the father to lay the case before the association, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 2. The father of the chapel shall be elected by a majority, and continue in office for three months.

SEC. 3. No chapel shall be formed in any printing office in which there are less than three members of the association employed.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Of impeachment and trial.*

SECTION 1. Any breach of the constitution, by-laws, or scale of prices of this association, shall constitute just ground for impeachment, admonition, fine or expulsion of any of its officers or members.

SEC. 2. Impeachment and trial of members shall supersede all other business before the association, unless otherwise directed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. Any member shall be competent to impeach another member, on either of the following specifications: 1. Of any violation of the constitution, by-laws, or scale of prices. 2. Of conduct calculated to bring into contempt or derision the association as a body.

SEC. 4. All charges and specifications shall be reduced to writing, notice thereof given at a general meeting, and a copy or copies thereof served on the member or members against whom they are made, by the secretary or other authorized officers of the association, at least one week previous to its regular or monthly meeting.

SEC. 5. No member shall be twice arraigned upon the same charges and specifications. A majority of votes, exclusive of the party impeached, shall, in all cases, determine the innocence or delinquency of the accused.

ARTICLE IX.—*Of relief of members.*

SECTION 1. Any member who may become sick, or otherwise incapacitated from pursuing his business, shall be entitled to the sum of \$8 weekly.

SEC. 2. In the event of death of any member of this association, the sum of \$80 shall be drawn from the treasury, to defray his funeral expenses.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the president, at the first meeting of the board of directors, after their election, to divide said board into three committees, to act as committees of relief. The committees shall serve alternately for the period of two months.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the committee of relief to visit the members who may be unable to attend to their business through ill health, so soon as such inability may come to their knowledge, and ascertain if they need the assistance of the association, if so, the committee shall visit such members at least once a week during their illness, and pay to them the sum allowed by the constitution, and take receipts therefor, in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the committee of relief to make a

detailed statement of the moneys expended, to whom paid, etc., at the expiration of their term of office; which report shall be incorporated with the proceedings of the board.

SEC. 6. No member shall be entitled to the benefits of the preceding provisions, who may be in arrearage for dues or fines.

SEC. 7. Any member who may feign illness, for the purpose of receiving the benefits of the foregoing provisions, shall be expelled, on proof thereof.

SEC. 8. Any member who may speak in derision of another, for receiving the assistance of the association, shall be reprimanded for the first offense, and expelled for the second.

SEC. 9. The committee of relief shall make a statement of the moneys wanted for carrying out the foregoing provisions, from time to time, as found necessary, to the secretary, who shall examine the same, and certify to its correctness—upon which certificate, the president shall draw on the treasurer for the amount.

SEC. 10. The treasurer shall pay the drafts of the president for all purposes coming under the head of relief, without the intervention of the board; and such order shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for such payments.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall assess on each member the sum of fifty cents extra, on the meeting next succeeding that on which appropriations are made to inter members.

ARTICLE X.—*Time of meeting.*

SECTION 1. A general meeting of this association shall be held on the second Saturday of every month, for the purpose of hearing the proceedings of the board of directors, collecting dues, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

SEC. 2. At all the meetings of the association, eleven shall be a quorum to proceed to business.

ARTICLE XI.—*Of the scale of prices.*

SECTION 1. The scale of prices appended to this constitution, shall, in all cases, be considered as a part thereof; and no member of this association shall, on any pretext whatever work, either directly or indirectly, for prices less than those specified therein.

ARTICLE XII.—*Of apprentices.*

SECTION 1. No member of this association shall work on any English daily morning paper, on which any apprentices may be employed. [This article is not considered applicable to any apprentice now in such office.]

SEC. 2. No member of this association shall work on any English paper, or in any book or job office, where any apprentice is employed, who may not be bound for a term of not less than four years during minority.—[This clause is not to apply to any existing contracts.]

SEC. 3. In order to find proprietors of evening papers and job offices an opportunity to test the capacity of boys intended for apprentices, the latter shall be allowed a novitiate of two months.

ARTICLE XIII.—*General provisions.*

1. No additions, alterations, or amendments shall be made to this constitution, or scale of prices thereto appended, unless one month's notice shall have been given of such intention at a general meeting of the association, and three-fourths of the members present concur therein.

2. No French journeyman (not a member), within the jurisdiction of this association, shall be amenable to its rules or regulations, except he interfere with the English compositors or pressmen.

BY-LAWS.

1. The hours of meeting of this association shall be as follows: From the 10th of March to the 10th of October, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and from the 10th of October to the 10th of March, at 7 o'clock. The board of directors to meet on the Saturday evening preceding the meetings of the association.
2. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, except by leave of the association. The speaker shall in all cases address himself to the presiding officer. He shall not be interrupted while speaking, unless by the presiding officer, when he shall think proper to call him to order, or to admonish him to a closer adherence to his subject.
3. When two or more members rise at once, the presiding officer shall decide who is to speak first.
4. All resolutions and amendments shall be presented in writing. When a question, resolution or motion, is under debate, no other motion shall be admitted by the president, unless to postpone the further consideration thereof, to divide the question, to amend or to adjourn; and no amendment shall be admitted that shall appear to the president to destroy the spirit or principle of the resolution or motion under consideration.
5. Questions of order shall be decided by the president; but in case of appeal from his decision, the association shall determine by vote, without debate.
6. A motion to reconsider any former resolution or vote, can only be made by a member who voted in the majority.
7. Any officer or member of this association who shall fail of attending a special or regular meeting, without sending or rendering, at the next meeting, a satisfactory excuse for such neglect, shall be subject to, and pay a fine of 50 cents.
8. Any person who may be in arrears for dues and fines, shall not be entitled to vote on any question coming before the association. Any member of this association who may be in arrears for dues and fines one year, shall be expelled.
9. No member shall leave the room during the meeting of the association, without leave of absence from the presiding officer, under the penalty of 25 cents.
10. In case any director or other officer shall refuse or neglect to take his seat at the board for two successive meetings, his seat shall be considered as vacated, unless he shall give a satisfactory excuse therefor.
11. The secretary shall furnish the chairman of every committee with a list of the names of the respective members; and any member of a committee, who shall neglect to attend to the duty assigned him, he having been notified by the chairman, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$1, unless he can render sufficient reason to the association for such neglect.
12. The secretary shall make out the account of each member, and present the same for payment at the end of each quarter.
13. It shall be the duty of the secretary to make out lists of members who may be in arrears for six months, (whose bills have been regularly presented,) and furnish the same to the several fathers of chapels, who are directed to have the same affixed in some public part of the office.
14. It shall be the duty of members of this association to inform strangers, who may come into offices where they are employed, of the established prices, and also of the existence of the association, and the necessity of their becoming members.
15. In no case shall a member of this association be allowed to work with a free man of color, either as compositor or pressman.
16. No member of this association shall reveal any part of its proceedings, under penalty of impeachment and expulsion.
17. Members leaving the city shall not be charged with dues or fines during their absence, provided they notify the secretary of the same. For neglect of such notification, they shall be fined \$2.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. At the time appointed, the president shall call the meeting to order, and request the secretary to call the roll and collect the monthly dues and fines.

2. The minutes of the preceding meetings of the association and the board of directors shall be read by the secretary.

3. Business remaining over from former meetings shall be acted on, or further postponed.

4. Candidates shall be balloted for.

5. Reports of committees shall be read and considered.

6. Communications shall be read and new motions received.

7. The secretary shall report the amount of money received, as also the names of those who have not paid the full amount of their dues and fines.

APPENDIX A, NO. 8.

Constitution of Philadelphia Typographical Union, Adopted August 10, 1850.

ARTICLE I.—*Title and acts.*

SECTION 1. This institution shall be known by the name of "The Journeymen Printers' Union, of Philadelphia."

SEC. 2. All acts shall be in the name of "The Journeymen Printers' Union, of Philadelphia," and shall be signed by the president and secretary for the time being.

ARTICLE II.—*Manner of voting.*

SECTION 1. On all questions or motions, except the election of officers, and the election and expulsion of members, the members shall vote *viva voce*.

SEC. 2. In the election of officers, and in the election or expulsion of members, the members shall invariably vote by ballot.

SEC. 3. All questions or resolutions in reference to prices shall be debated and adopted in committee of the whole.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

SECTION 1. An indispensable qualification of all persons admitted members of this union, shall be a practical knowledge of the art of letterpress printing.

SEC. 2. All applications for membership in this union, shall be presented by members, at the stated meetings, at which time the pretensions of the applicant shall be distinctly made known; and, if a majority of the voters agree to the admission of the applicant, he shall be declared to be duly elected. But any person elected to membership, who shall neglect to sign the constitution for one month after his election, (provided notice in writing be given him,) shall be considered to have forfeited his right to admission, unless he shall show satisfactory cause for such neglect.

SEC. 3. All candidates for initiation shall be waited upon outside of the door of the place of meeting of the union, by the vice-president, or such other member as shall, for the time being, fill his place, who shall inform such candidate that there is nothing in the constitution of the union conflicting with his religious or political principles, be they what they may; and, should he be satisfied to proceed, shall read to him the following pledge, and if he should consent to take the same in the presence of the assembled members of the union, he shall be introduced to the president, and requested to raise his right hand whilst repeating these words:—"I, (repeating his own name) hereby solemnly and sincerely pledge my honor as a man, that I will not reveal any business, or proceedings of any meeting of this union; and that I will, without

equivocation or evasion, and to the best of my ability, so long as I shall remain a member thereof, abide by the constitution and by-laws, and the particular scale of prices of work acknowledged and adopted by it; and that I will, at all times, by every honorable means within my power, procure employment for members of this union, in preference to persons not connected therewith."

SEC. 4. Members-elect, on signing the constitution, shall pay to the financial secretary the sum of \$1, (which may at any time hereafter be increased to a sum not exceeding \$2,) together with the further sum of 25 cents in each and every month thereafter.

SEC. 5. Should any member neglect to pay his dues and fines for three successive months, or refuse to make payment when requested by the financial secretary, he shall not be entitled to receive the quarterly password; and should any member be six months in arrears in said payments, it shall be the duty of the financial secretary to notify him of the same, and of the penalty attached to further neglect; which penalty shall be set forth in the by-laws: *Provided*, That no penalty shall attach when sickness is the cause of the delinquency.

SEC. 6. Absence from the city shall in no case exonerate a member from dues during such absence; but any member may draw his certificate of absence, by paying all dues and fines standing against him; and, upon again presenting his certificate, shall be reinstated in the union: *Provided*, He shall have been guilty of no acts in violation of the constitution and by-laws of the union during his absence.

SEC. 7. A majority of the members present shall decide whether charges alleged against a member are of such a nature as to be cognizable by the rules of the union.

SEC. 8. All accusations against the character of a member must be made in writing, and referred to a committee of five, who shall examine into the same, and recommend to the union what order shall be taken upon them.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of the union shall consist of a president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, business committee (consisting of 15 members), and a doorkeeper.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings, and preserve order therein, draw all orders on the treasurer authorized by the union, and transact such other business as may appertain to his office.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of the president, in case of his absence, resignation or death.

SEC. 4. The recording secretary shall attend all meetings of the union, and keep correct and plain minutes of the proceedings, notify all persons elected members, and also all persons elected to office, not present at the time of election, and transact such other business as the union may, from time to time, assign him. For the performance of these duties he shall be allowed the sum of \$1 for each meeting.

SEC. 5. The financial secretary shall attend all meetings of the union, and shall keep accurate accounts of all dues and fines, and shall collect them. And all moneys he may collect shall be immediately paid to the treasurer, in the presence of the presiding officer. He shall also keep a list of those members who shall be more than three months in arrears, and may hand their names to the presiding officer. He shall notify all members who may be six months in arrears, and of the penalty attached to further neglect. He shall furnish to any member who may desire it (provided said member shall first pay all arrears against him) a certificate of absence, certifying he is in good standing in the union. He shall also perform such other duties pertaining to the financial business as the union may from time to time direct. For the performance of these duties he shall be entitled to the sum of \$1 for each meeting: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of both the recording secretary and the financial secretary to deliver over, within seven days

after the expiration of their terms of office, resignation or removal, all books, papers, or other property belonging to the union.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all sums of money in behalf of the union from the financial secretary, and give his receipt therefor. He shall keep true and accurate accounts of all the money received and expended on behalf of the union. He shall make no disbursements without a warrant from the president, attested by the financial and recording secretaries. He shall also give such security for the safe-keeping of all moneys belonging to the union as the business committee shall deem necessary. He shall also, within seven days after the expiration of his term of office, or in the event of his resignation or removal, deliver over to his successor all moneys or property in his possession belonging to the union.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the business committee to attend to the general correspondence of the union. They shall receive reports from all committees connected with the state of the trade in this city and county, and elsewhere, and all statistics in connection therewith, and perform such other business as the union may from time to time direct. They shall make reports to the union at every meeting.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the doorkeeper to attend at the door, and he shall admit no member without the password. He shall announce the name of any member at the door without the password to the president, who shall admit him and give him the password: *Provided*, He shall be in good standing in the union.

ARTICLE V.—*Elections.*

SECTION 1. The election for all officers of this union shall be held, annually, on the second Saturday in August.

SEC. 2. The judges of the election (to consist of two) shall be appointed by the president on the evening of the election, which election shall be held by general ticket. They shall announce the result of the election to the president, who shall declare to the union the names of the successful candidates.

SEC. 3. Should a vacancy occur among the officers of the union, (not otherwise provided for) the presiding officer shall give notice of the fact, and an election shall be immediately held to supply the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

ARTICLE VI.—*The funds.*

The funds of the union shall be applied to defraying the necessary expenses, and for such other purposes as may be provided for in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VII.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of the union shall be held on the second Saturday in each month.

SEC. 2. In the recess a special meeting of the union may be called by the application of a majority of the business committee to the president, in writing, when he shall direct the recording secretary to give public notice calling the union together.

SEC. 3. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Disputes.*

Should difference or disputes occur between the employer and employed, or between the journeymen in an office, in which members of this union are employed, (relative to any matter within the jurisdiction of this union,) it shall be the duty of such members to adjudge, if possible, the matter in dispute; and in case either party shall feel aggrieved, the difference may be brought before the union, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE IX.—*Amendments, dissolution, and by-laws.*

SEC. 1. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting; and the proposed alteration or amendment, which must be in writing, shall be read by the president at two successive meetings before final action shall be had thereon.

SEC. 2. No resolution or motion, tending to dissolve the union, shall be in order, while eleven members require its continuance.

SEC. 3. In addition to the constitution, the union shall make all necessary by-laws and rules of order: *Provided*, They contain nothing inconsistent with the constitution: *And provided also*, That no fine or other penalties imposed by the constitution and by-laws shall, in any case, be remitted, excepting only that of expulsion, which may be commuted by the votes of a majority present to a fine of not less than \$3, nor more than \$5.

ARTICLE X.—*Password and pledge.*

SECTION 1. The president shall, at the end of every quarter, change the password, which he shall give to every member who may be in good standing in the union, separately and in a whisper to each; and no member shall make use of the password for other purpose than to enter the union.

SEC. 2. Should the printers of any or every other city in the Union form themselves into similar unions, and desire to connect with this union, it shall be the duty of the president to establish such connection; and he shall, provided the majority present assent, establish a traveling password, which shall be legal for one year, and grant traveling certificates to members, certifying that the holder is in good standing in the union, and recommending him to the kindness and protection of all unions with which this union may connect.

SEC. 3. Should a convention or congress of delegates from the different trades or bodies of workmen in this city and county, or elsewhere, be at any time held, it shall be the duty of the union to elect two or more delegates for the purpose of representing this union.

ARTICLE XI.—*Honorary members.*

SECTION 1. Any person of a good moral character, who may have learned the art and mystery of printing, may be proposed for honorary membership, if at the time of such proposition, he shall be out of the business, and known as a friend to the principles of this union, and if elected by a majority of the members present, he shall receive from the president such certificate of the fact, as may be provided for the purpose.

SEC. 2. Honorary members shall be admitted to all the meetings of the union, and enjoy the same privileges as members, with the exception of the right to vote or hold office, and the title to benefits.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—*Meeting.*

The hour of meeting shall be, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, at 7.30 o'clock; from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, at 8 o'clock.

ARTICLE II.—*Installation of officers.*

SECTION 1. All officers-elect shall be installed on the first stated meeting after the election; and it shall be the duty of the president to install all newly elected officers.

SEC. 2. All newly elected officers, upon being requested to do so by the presiding officer, shall range themselves in front of his desk, and

subscribe to the following pledge, which he shall dictate to them:—"I do hereby pledge myself to faithfully perform the duties of the office to which I am elected, to the best of my ability, and for the benefit and honor of the union."

ARTICLE III.—*Committees—How and when appointed, duties, etc.*

SECTION 1. The president shall appoint all special committees, and fill all vacancies, unless otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The business committee shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in the constitution, perform the following:—They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of men and boys employed in each office in the city and incorporated districts, as well as of any suspicious circumstances in connection therewith, which may be reported by the chairman of any office; they shall also have charge of all correspondence of the union, and keep, as nearly as possible, a correct account of the state of the trade in other cities with which we may connect; they shall also, whenever they deem the interest of the craft demands it, call special meetings of the union. It shall also be their duty to recommend to the union any course of action which, in the performance of their duties, they believe to be beneficial to the union and craft in general. For the better performance of these duties, the chairman may, at his option, divide the committee into subcommittees, each to consist of at least two, for the management of particular branches of the business.

SEC. 3. The business committee shall elect from their number three auditors, for the purpose of auditing and settling the accounts of the financial secretary and treasurer, who shall make report thereof in writing quarterly, to the business committee.

SEC. 4. The business committee shall be constituted as follows:—Five members from hands on daily papers, and ten from those in book and job offices and on weekly papers respectively; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the election to select from the list voted for, the five hands on daily papers having the highest number of votes, and the remaining ten from the book and job offices and weekly papers respectively, having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared duly elected: *Provided*, No two of said committee shall be elected from one office.

SEC. 5. All special committees shall report in writing at the next stated meeting, unless otherwise ordered.

SEC. 6. No member shall be appointed on a special committee, unless present at the time of appointment; nor shall any member be compelled to serve two successive terms on any one committee.

ARTICLE IV.—*Reliefs, etc.*

SECTION 1. When the hands in any office shall be called upon to quit work in vindication of their just rights, as prescribed in the scale of prices adopted by this union, each housekeeper and married man shall be entitled to receive \$5 per week, and each single man, not a housekeeper, \$3, until he obtain employment: *Provided*, That no hand or body of hands shall so quit work without the sanction of the chairman of the business committee; but should he not deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant him in sanctioning the strike, he shall, if requested to do so by the parties interested, call a special meeting of the union, when the decision of a majority present shall be final: *Provided, also*, That this section shall not go into effect until the present difficulty with the employers be settled.

SEC. 2. If any member on a strike shall refuse employment when offered to him, he shall forfeit all claim upon the union for the weekly allowance: *Provided*, That if such member do not earn by such employment a sum equivalent to that provided for in the preceding section, the balance shall be made up to him by the union; his bills and receipts being considered sufficient vouchers of the amount he earns by such employment.

SEC. 3. If any member shall be discovered attempting to impose upon this union, by making false returns of the amount he has earned while on a strike, he shall be debarred from further benefits for the period of six months, and shall be incompetent to fill any office, or take part in any debate in this union for one year.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the president, when any hand or body of hands are legally on a strike, to keep a list of their names, and to draw weekly an order on the treasurer, attested by the recording and financial secretaries, in favor of each hand, for the sum which may be due him under these by-laws.

SEC. 5. Strangers arriving in the city shall be allowed to work, until the next stated meeting of the union, when they must become members. Should he or they neglect or refuse to join the union, it shall be the duty of the hands employed in the office to quit work, and insist upon his or their discharge.

SEC. 6. If any stranger, a member of our craft, shall not obtain employment within one week, and decides to leave, he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding \$4, to defray his expenses out of the city; an order for which may be drawn by the president attested by the recording and financial secretaries, on the treasurer: *Provided*, The union from which he holds his certificate creates a similar provision in favor of members of this union.

ARTICLE V.—*Members, their duties, etc.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the hands employed in every office to appoint from their number a chairman, whose duty it shall be to report to the business committee, in writing, once a month, the condition of the office in which he may be chairman; the number of men and boys employed, and such other matters as he may deem of importance to the union. He shall also be the medium of communication between the hands and the employer, in all questions cognizable by the rules of this union. It shall also be his duty to announce to all strangers going to work in the office the necessity of becoming members of the union, as prescribed by section 5, Article IV, of these by-laws. He shall also keep a schedule in which members of this union who are unemployed may inscribe their names and residences, and, should any vacancy occur, he shall notify them of the same immediately. Should he neglect to perform any of these duties, he shall be fined in a sum not less than 25 cents, nor more than 50, at the option of the union.

SEC. 2. If any member accept work in any office where the hands have struck on any question involving the rules of this union, and shall refuse to quit work when ordered to do so by the chairman of the office, he shall be expelled from the union.

SEC. 3. In no case shall members of this union work in any office, after the 2d day of September, 1850, where hands are employed who refuse to join the union; and should any member do so, he shall be fined or expelled, at the option of the union.

SEC. 4. No member expelled from this union shall be readmitted for a sum less than \$3; and his monthly dues shall be charged to him from the time of his expulsion to his readmission, and he shall not be eligible to any office in this union for one year after his readmission.

SEC. 5. All journeymen printers residing in Philadelphia at the time of the formation of this union, who shall refuse to join on or before the 2d day of September, 1850, shall be charged \$2 initiation fee: *Provided*, That on application of any member of the craft, who is conscientiously opposed to the principle of secret association, and who may signify his disposition to adhere to our scale of prices, rules, etc., he shall, if the majority present consent, be deemed an honorary member of this union, and shall be entitled, should he desire it, to receive from the president a certificate, by paying such sum as may be directed by a vote of the union: *And provided further*, That persons admitted to membership under the first provision of this section, and who have been receiving the advanced rates, shall be willing, for the whole time that

employed to pay such percentage of the advance as may be decided upon by the union.

SEC. 6. Any member six months in arrears for dues and fines, who shall not pay such arrearages at the next stated meeting shall be suspended; and it shall be the duty of the hands employed with him to quit work, and insist upon his leaving the office or paying such arrearages: *Provided*, He shall be previously notified by the financial secretary, as provided in the constitution.

ARTICLE VI.—*Apprentices.*

SECTION 1. Any apprentice in the last year of his time, who may express a desire to become a member of this union, may do so by paying the initiation fee; but no monthly dues shall be exacted from him, nor shall he have the right to vote or take part in any debate until he attains his majority when he shall be considered a full member.

SEC. 2. No member of this union shall work in any office where the number of apprentices ranges over the following ratio:—Book and job offices shall be entitled to 2 apprentices; where more than 9 and less than 15 journeymen are permanently employed, 3 apprentices; where more than 15 and less than 20 journeymen are permanently employed, 4 apprentices; and in no case whatever shall more than 5 apprentices be allowed in any one office: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to offices where a greater number of legal apprentices are employed at the time of the formation of this union.

SEC. 3. Should attempts be made to introduce apprentices into any office where the above ratio are already employed, it shall be the duty of the chairman of said office to report the fact to the business committee; and should they, after an investigation, be satisfied that the spirit of the preceding section has been violated, it shall be their duty to order the hands employed in such office to quit work and protest against the introduction of such apprentice or apprentices; and should such hands, or any one or more of them, refuse to quit work when so ordered by the business committee, he or they shall be fined or expelled at the option of the union.

SEC. 4. No member of this union shall work in any office where a boy shall leave his employer after he is 16 years of age, unless said employer shall die or decline business, or said boy shall be otherwise legally discharged.

SEC. 5. No member of this union shall work in any newspaper office where an apprentice or apprentices are employed.

ARTICLE VII.—*Two-thirders, etc.*

SECTION 1. Any individual working for less than the scale of prices of this union, who is not bound by indenture or by contract for a term of five years, shall be deemed a rat, and a list of such individuals, with a description of their persons, shall be kept by the business committee; and it shall be their duty to furnish any body of printers in other cities or towns, who may connect with us, a copy of the same, with a request to transcribe and retain it for reference.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Fines, etc.*

SECTION 1. Any officer absent at roll call shall be fined 12½ cents; if absent over half an hour 25 cents.

SEC. 2. Any officer having charge of books, who shall fail to have them in the meeting, at roll call, shall be fined 25 cents.

SEC. 3. Any member appointed on a committee, who shall refuse or neglect to perform, his duty shall be fined 25 cents for each neglect or refusal.

SEC. 4. The recording secretary shall be subject to a fine of 25 cents for neglecting to perform properly the duties of his office.

SEC. 5. The financial secretary shall be subject to the following

finer: For neglecting to notify members when in arrears for dues or fines, each offense 12½ cents; for neglecting to make quarterly or other reports, 50 cents; for neglecting to perform such other duties as the constitution or union may require, for each offense 25 cents.

SEC. 6. The treasurer and auditors shall each be subject to the following fines: For neglecting to make quarterly or other reports, 50 cents each; for neglecting to perform such other duties as may be required of them by the union, 25 cents for each offense.

SEC. 7. Any member intoxicated, or making use of profane language in the meeting, or refusing to obey the president when called to order, or using disrespectful language toward the officers or members of the union, shall be subject to such fines as may be imposed by the union.

SEC. 8. Members neglecting to notify the financial secretary when they change their residences, shall be fined 12½ cents.

SEC. 9. Any member of the business committee, who shall neglect business or duties intrusted to him, shall be fined 25 cents for each offense.

ARTICLE IX.—Miscellaneous.

PROPOSITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.—Every member proposing a candidate for admission shall do so in writing, with his name and address, and, provided no objection be made, the candidate may be elected and introduced the same evening.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.—All bills against the union must be presented to a meeting before being paid, unless the bill contracted has been ordered by the union.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—Members changing their residence, shall give notice to the financial secretary within one month.

DIVULGING PRIVATE BUSINESS.—Any member revealing business of this union ordered to be kept secret, shall be subject to such punishment as the union may direct. The doorkeeper shall receive \$1 per meeting for his services, and shall admit no one without the password, except by order of the president. Should any member be at the door without the password, he shall announce the fact together with the name of the member, to the president.

ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.—No proposition to alter, suspend, or annul these by-laws, shall be acted upon until it shall have been submitted, in writing, to a previous regular meeting of the union: nor then, without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members present.

APPENDIX A, No. 9.

Constitution and Documents of the First National Convention of Printers, 1836.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, OF NOVEMBER 11, 1836, AS AMENDED SEPTEMBER 5, 1837. (a)

a This constitution was originally adopted at the Washington meeting of the National Typographical Society in 1836, but is given here as amended the following year, when the name was changed to National Typographical Association.

Whereas experience has proved that the interests and prosperity of the typographical profession of the United States can not be maintained and promoted but by the united efforts of the whole body, nor its character and standing properly elevated by the feeble efforts of individual societies: And whereas it has become necessary for the welfare of the craft that a bond of friendship, feeling, and obligation, should exist amongst all societies throughout the Union: Having in view the accomplishment of these desirable results, and of meting out equal justice to our employers and ourselves, the several local societies at present organized, do agree to form themselves into a united society, to be de-

ARTICLE I. (b)

SECTION 1. This association shall be known and called by the name of the "National Typographical Association," and shall be composed of such local associations as shall acknowledge this constitution and its accompanying by-laws.

SEC. 2. Each local society shall be entitled, for twenty contributing members or less, to one delegate to this association; over twenty and not exceeding forty, two delegates; above forty, three delegates; to be duly elected from the contributing members of said society: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall prevent any society from filling up their delegation by proxies, if said proxies be contributing members or members of some society attached to this association.

ARTICLE II.

A convention, consisting of delegates from the several local associations, shall be held annually—the convention in session having power to appoint the place of meeting of its successor.

ARTICLE III.

The convention shall have power to pass such general laws for the government of local societies as may not conflict with any regulations of said societies, so far as they exercise, or may hereafter exercise, the right to establish prices for the district of country over which they have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, recording and corresponding secretaries, and treasurer, who shall be elected annually, by ballot, and hold office until their successors shall be chosen. A majority of the votes of all the members present, being necessary to constitute an election.

SEC. 2. The officers of this association shall constitute a board of

nominated The National Typographical Association, and enact for their government the following constitution:

b Below will be found noted the changes made from the constitution of 1836:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1. This society shall be known and called by the name of "The National Typographical Society," and shall be composed of delegates from each regularly organized society in the United States.

Section 2 did not contain the proviso of that of 1837, but did contain after the words "contributing members of said society" this sentence: "The delegates thus elected shall have power to enact all general laws for the government of local societies," which is clearly inconsistent with Article II of 1836 and Article III of 1837.

Article X. The constitution of 1836 left the per cent blank and there was slightly different wording.

Article XI of constitution of 1836 is: "The first meeting of the National Society shall be in the city of New York, on the first Monday of September next; [1837] and thereafter at such time and place as the society shall annually determine."

Article XII of 1836 said "an engraved card, to be called the union card."

Section 2 of Article XII of 1837 does not appear in constitution of 1836.

Article XV of 1836 does not appear in that of 1837, and was as follows: "So soon as any local society shall ratify this constitution, they may, immediately thereafter, elect a delegate or delegates, under the provision of the same, to meet, as is provided for in Article XI of this constitution, fully empowered to act on any of the propositions emanating from this convention for the consideration of local societies."

control, for the adjustment of any difficulties which may arise during the recess of the convention, subject to the supervision of the said association at their next meeting.

SEC. 3. The board of control shall also have power to originate all correspondence necessary for the management and welfare of the profession. It shall be their duty also to hold correspondence with local societies, and such European societies as may desire to correspond with them. They shall solicit from said societies in Europe and America information of the condition of the trade; and lay before the association, at each annual meeting, a message, accompanied by all correspondence and documents which they may have received in their official capacity. They shall give a statement of the expenses incurred by them; also, such plans for the future management of this board as experience may suggest.

SEC. 4. The board shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body during the recess of the convention.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the convention, and preserve order therein—shall put all questions and announce the decision; he shall be entitled to vote upon all questions.

SEC. 2. The president shall sign all bills passed by the convention, and all drafts upon the treasury.

SEC. 3. In case of the absence of the president the vice-president shall preside.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the convention, file and preserve all papers intrusted to his care.

SEC. 2. He shall receive and pay over to the treasurer all moneys that may come into his hands for the use of the National Association, and take receipts from that officer for the same; also, attest all drafts upon the treasury.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to carry on all correspondence with European societies, and to answer calls for information from local societies in the United States. He shall preserve a correct copy of his correspondence, and lay the same before the association at its annual meetings.

ARTICLE VIII.

The treasurer shall receive all moneys from the recording secretary, and receipt to him for the same; pay all bills passed by the convention, signed by the president, and attested by the secretary; keep a true account of all moneys received and disbursed, and make a report at each annual meeting of the association. He shall, when legally directed by the president, immediately deliver over to his successor in office all moneys, books, etc., in his possession belonging to the association. He shall give such surety for the faithful performance of his duties as the convention may deem satisfactory.

ARTICLE IX.

Immediately after their election, the president, vice-president secretaries and treasurer shall assent to the following declaration—

"You, A B, do solemnly pledge your word and honor, in the presence of this convention, that you will, to the best of your ability, discharge the various duties incumbent on you as _____ of The National Typographical Association during your term of office."

ARTICLE X.

Each society, or association, shall annually pay into the treasury of this association, 25 per cent. on the whole amount received into their treasuries, for defraying the expenses of the attendance of their delegates, and other necessary expenditures; but should the amount in the treasury be insufficient, an additional tax shall be levied on the local societies, proportioned on each according to amounts last paid in.

ARTICLE XI.

A majority of the societies represented shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; no money to be appropriated but by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates in attendance.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. There shall be issued by the officers of the National Association, in blank form, (under the control of that body) to local societies, for the use of their members, a card, to be called the "union card," with suitable designs and inscriptions; and it shall be the duty of the local societies to issue one of these cards to every member in good standing, when about to leave the section of country over which they may have jurisdiction; and on the member's arriving under the jurisdiction of another society, and depositing his card with the president, or in his absence with any other officer, and receiving a certificate of such deposit, it must secure for him the confidence and good offices of that body; and, in case of his departure, in good standing, from said place, the proper officers of the society will give him another similar card, which shall be his passport with the next society. The card to be as follows:

This is to certify that the bearer hereof, _____, is a member of the _____; and, at the time of issuing this card, is in good standing, and as such will receive the confidence, friendship, and good offices of all societies under the jurisdiction of the National Association.

Given under our hands at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18—
 _____, Secretary. _____, President.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every member of any association or society, on arriving in a place from another section of country, to wait on some one connected with the association, and show his card. And that it be further the duty of said member waited on, to introduce (as soon as practicable) the stranger among his craftsmen of the association, for examination of card.

ARTICLE XIII.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the National Association, to suit a majority of the local societies then represented: *Provided*, No alteration shall be made unless notice be given at the previous annual meeting.

ADDRESS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES BY THE CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY IN 1836.

In proposing the general rules for the management of the local societies, the committee deem it a matter of so much importance to the permanency and efficiency of the contemplated union, that they can not forego the opportunity to impress upon the members of such societies

the strong necessity which exists for yielding so much of opinion, of power, and of government, as shall be required to give harmony, stability, and efficacy to the whole system. To accomplish the great purposes aimed at, and to secure a good organization, something of concession—much of resolution and determination—will be needed. The principal object should never be lost sight of—the glorious result thereof should forever be kept in view, and a comparison should be drawn between our present inefficient, unorganized, and, in too many respects, deplorable condition, with the energetic discipline and strength constituting its reverse.

The advantages which will accrue to the profession from the adoption of some equitable plan of union, are incalculable; and the recommendations of the committee are such as, in their judgment, will be most feasible, provided a proper spirit of conciliation, allied to an unshaken firmness of purpose, shall be observed on the part of the local societies. Our employers, though some of them may be opposed to us a while, will eventually become convinced that, in endeavoring to ameliorate our own condition, we have not forgotten their interests, but have, on the contrary, consulted and secured them; and your committee conceive that, in no recommendation of theirs, is the least principle of right infringed or reason violated, but strict and impartial justice extended to all concerned.

If it be made obligatory upon the parents or guardians of boys to have them bound as apprentices for a certain term, (not less than six years), does the employer suffer injustice? By no means. He is benefited. The employer, the journeymen, and the apprentice, are all benefited by this regulation, and the provision made to bring into membership, in one or the other of the several local societies, all who may not be connected therewith—and after a distant specified period to admit none who have not served six years at the trade, will be found, upon proper reflection, to be productive of the happiest results, as it will secure to the employer the whole time of the apprentice, and prevent those from working as journeymen who have not served a regular apprenticeship.

The committee would, therefore, again urge upon the local societies the propriety of deep and mature deliberation, and they confidently hope that, when the few innovations upon long-established usages, which the nature of the subject necessarily imposed, shall come before them for consideration, they will receive that approval to which their merits may entitle them.

[The regulations below, when adopted by the respective societies, through their representatives, will become binding upon the whole, as general laws, for the government of the craft.]

ARTICLE 1. Every apprentice shall serve until he be 21 years of age; and at the time of entering as an apprentice shall not be more than 15 years of age; and every boy taken as an apprentice shall be bound to his employer in due form of law.

ART. 2. No runaway apprentice shall be received into any office in the United States attached to the National Society, either as an apprentice or journeyman.

ART. 3. Any boy who may be legally released from his master, may be received into another establishment to serve out the remainder of his apprenticeship, provided he has not been legally released for his own bad conduct.

ART. 4. That on the death of his master, or if, from any cause, the office wherein he was indented shall cease to be, he may be taken into another office, and be regularly indented to finish the term of his apprenticeship.

ART. 5. After the — day of —, 18—, it shall not be lawful for any local society to consider any application for membership accompanied by the credentials of the applicant that he had served the period of six years as a regularly indented apprentice at the printing business.

ART. 6. That after the — day of —, it shall not be lawful for any local society to permit members of said society to work in any office

where boys may be taken as apprentices to the printing business, to serve for a less period than six years.

ART. 7. The local societies shall have the power to establish such tariff of prices as may be suitable to the section of country in which they may be located; always having a due regard to the wants of the profession.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of all local societies, working under the jurisdiction of the National Society, to sustain each other in their list of prices, or such other regulations as they may adopt for their government.

ART. 9. That any individual violating the constitution or regulations of the local society of the district in which he resides, shall be summoned to appear before the society to which he is attached; and if it should be proved to the satisfaction of said society that the individual has committed the offense, that he shall be forthwith expelled; and that no member of any society be permitted to work in an office where he may be employed, unless said individual shall be reinstated by the society from which he had been expelled.

ART. 10. That all local societies repeal so much of their constitutions as requires a term of apprenticeship as a qualification for membership; and that they admit all who are at work at the business as journeymen, so soon as it shall be ascertained that the proposed regulations of the convention upon this subject shall be adopted by two-thirds of the societies.

ART. 11. Any person presenting a certificate of membership from one society, under the jurisdiction of the National Society, to another society under the same jurisdiction, and paying the monthly dues called for by their constitution, shall be entitled to the trade benefits of said society. If he shall pay in addition the usual initiation fee, he shall be entitled to the full benefits of the society.

ART. 12. In case it shall be necessary in any local society to strike for an advance of wages, it shall be the duty of all other societies to contribute such sum as may be necessary to sustain them: *Provided*, The board of control of the National Society previously sanctions the strike.

ART. 13. No member of any society shall contract for more work than he can perform in person on one machine or press (whether for a master printer, publisher, or bookseller) at the same time.

ART. 14. Local societies shall recognize but two classes of printers—employers and journeymen—that is, persons who carry on business solely as employers, and those who work as journeymen, in the manner prescribed, and at the prices demanded by such society.

ART. 15. It shall be the duty of local societies to have prepared an annual report of their condition, showing the number of members admitted for the year preceding: the amount of receipts from initiation, etc., said report to be transmitted to the National Society at its annual meeting.

ART. 16. That the societies be requested to forward to the board of control, or to the National Society, when in session, the number, as near as can be ascertained, of apprentices employed in the district of country over which the society has jurisdiction; also, of all the journeymen—distinguishing members of the society from others.

ART. 17. That men pronounced rats by one society, shall be considered such by all others.

ART. 18. No person shall be admitted into a society until he attains the age of 21 years.

ART. 19. A local society, on the suspension or expulsion of a member, shall give information to all other societies, and make annual report to the National Society.

ART. 20. That it be made obligatory on the members of the respective societies to solicit all printers to join some local society.

The foregoing constitution, etc., of the National Typographical Society was adopted by the undersigned delegates, representing the soci-

eties attached to our several names, at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the 11th day of November, 1836.

CHARLES A. DAVIS,
JOHN L. BROWN,
AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH,
From New York.

EZRA CROSSMAN,
WM. SHARPLESS,
JAS. F. HALLIDAY,
From Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN F. COOK,
GEO. JOHNSTON,
WM. HOLLIDAY,
From Baltimore, Md.

JNO. STOCKWELL,
JAMES CLEPHANE,
W. W. CURRAN,
From Washington, D. C.

A. F. CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES F. LOWREY,
From New Orleans, La.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ISSUED BY NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY CONVENTION OF 1836.

CITY HALL, WASHINGTON CITY, November 11, 1836.

FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN:

The delegates from the different societies which were invited to meet at Washington on the 7th day of November instant, to form a convention, to take into consideration the present condition of the printing business, being about to close their labors, they feel desirous to address you, in order to lay before you the motives which induced the call, and which urged them to adopt measures to form a constitution for the originating and management of a general association, under the denomination of "The National Typographical Society," to be held annually, and to be composed of delegates from all societies in the different sections of the United States, proportioned to the rate of their sitting members.

From recent attempts at encroachments on the rights of journey-men, and to prevent such in future, it has been judged most prudent to seek safety in union. This concert of action becomes the more imperative, since we daily perceive the rapid strides which printing is making over a vast extent of country, and the measures which may be adopted to injure us. It is a lamentable fact that the newspaper press has almost entirely passed from under the control of members of the profession, into the hands of speculators and partisans, who, ignorant of the feelings and sympathies of the craft, create dissensions and difficulties when they can not make them subservient to their will and interest.

As nothing of a permanent nature could be undertaken by this convention, it confined itself solely to recommendatory measures, such as were suggested during the several meetings which were held, leaving much important matter to the societies to accomplish before they can firm and ratify the constitution. But in the meantime, it is incumbent on us to make you acquainted with the various topics which engaged our time and attention, and the results at which we have arrived.

In looking back but a few years, we may almost say a few months, associations by men in the humbler spheres of life were regarded even by men of sound legal knowledge, as a departure from common sense, which ought to be considered as a combination against wealth and rank, and contrary to common law, for which opinions they pretended to have many strong judicial precedents to sustain them. But already have the true principles of political knowledge spread almost with the celerity of sound, and stamp the improvements of the age. All that dream of slav-

ger has disappeared, and given place to more congenial feelings. So much so, that it has now become the duty of the working classes to watch the employment of capital in the hands of the speculator. Indeed, it is an important object for the study of legislators, to restrain the capitalist in his wild career of gain, that he may not injure the poor mechanic in the line of his profession. Should this maxim be overlooked, the wealthy of the land may increase in riches, but the most abject poverty and distress will be sure to follow in the track. Does it not then become the industrious mechanic to protect himself and family from pauperism, by adopting a mode of defense which will cause a more general distribution of that property which is produced by his hard earnings?

To you, fellow-craftsmen, who take a pride in your profession, and look upon the present degraded state of the press as a public misfortune, which must eventually corrupt the morals of the community, and destroy our free institutions, we would appeal to arrest this evil; or, before many months pass over, the art of printing will no longer give support to its professors. The demon of misrule has entered the sacred temple of liberty, corrupted its officiating priests, and profaned the holy altar. This picture is too true, and has already alarmed the fears, and occupied the attention of many good men of our land, and among that number, the patriotic and enlightened Noah Webster; as a proof of which, we give the following living picture of the press from the pen of this great man:

"The press, when judiciously managed, is one of the greatest blessings of a civilized people; when abused, it is the most powerful instrument of mischief. Probably no civil privilege in this country is so much perverted and abused. In no country is reputation held so cheap. Slander, like the scythe of death, levels all worth and distinction; the press, one of the noblest instruments of improvement, is converted into an instrument of deception, and the means of making citizens hate and oppress each other. The moral effect of this abuse is lamentable; for it seems to have become a ruling belief of partisans that a man has a right to defame those who differ from him in opinion."

Thank God, but few of these corrupt conductors of the press are practical printers! Unfortunately, however, they manage to carry on this warfare by the service of boys, raising six or eight at a time for a few years, to subservise their nefarious purposes, and then cast them on the profession for support. By this means, they continually keep the stream flowing into the larger cities, driving the journeymen from their positions to make room for those youths who will labor for a mere pittance to obtain a livelihood, and hence become an object to some avaricious employers—inconsiderate men.

This we consider a cruel and an unjust practice, and are determined, as far as lies in our power, to meet the evil with energy and firmness. We call upon each local society to unite with us in denouncing it, and upon every parent or guardian to protect the interest of their charge, by compelling their boys to be regularly bound as apprentices, and to be taught a full knowledge of their business, and not to allow them to be thrown into the company of immoral and profligate youths, encouraged by receiving more money than they are acquainted with the value of.

We would earnestly advise every society not to lose one day in adopting some specific act on this head, that all may feel the benefit. The suggestions of the National Society's constitution will point out a mode to regulate you in this all-important and long-complained-of evil, which has already ruined the business in more than one city; we must congratulate those societies who have undertaken to check this wicked custom, and we hope they will expose those who traffic at their neighbors' cost.

We can not embrace, in this brief address, the one-half of the objects brought before this convention; but one serious evil we must not omit, because, if longer persisted in, it will reduce us to the wretched

condition of the servile tools of party, which must deprive us of the most distant hope of ever benefiting ourselves by our profession. This evil exists in a country, too, where the press is considered free, and the principles of liberty are well known. We have allusion to that unjust and pernicious practice of the legislatures of many States, as well as of the Federal Government, of bestowing all their printing and binding in such a manner as to reward their zealous partisans, even to the smallest job, when they are not only not printers, but entirely unacquainted with the art, to the exclusion and utter ruin of the practical man. This ought not to be submitted to, and we must endeavor to have it altered, if necessary, by means of the ballot box, in calling on all whose interests may be concerned to unite with us. It is the duty of all upright and honest legislators to protect all classes, and not to oppress one class of citizens to elevate another. We may compete with capital, but can not contend against the powerful influence of a State. Security in the right of what we possess is the principal object of the social compact, and the property of the working man consists in the knowledge of his calling, and any infringement of that right is at once subversive of all civil institutions.

We can not overlook what has been pointed out to us since we assembled here, through the public papers. A joint stock company, we understand, is about being formed in Boston (a) to carry on printing by means of boys; and we also perceive, from a prospectus published in the United States Telegraph, that a more formidable inroad is about to be made by a joint stock company with a capital of \$500,000 under a pretended charter. This chimerical plan, of itself, could not excite one uneasy sensation in the breast of any practical man; but, in this age of speculative mania, others may attempt the same or similar projects. The following simple extract will at once exhibit the manner by which our interests might be destroyed by the failure or success of such undertakings:

"It is proposed (says the prospectus) to manufacture the paper used in printing, and thus save the expense of drying it for market, putting it into bundles, transportation to market, commission, interest, and guaranties, equal at least to 20 per cent.

"A greater saving can be made by the employment of boys in composition, printing, and binding. This, with the profits on periodicals, reprints, and elementary books, will secure to the stockholders a good dividend."

Our efforts, in endeavoring to enlist your feelings and co-operation, are intended for the benefit of all, individually and collectively. We are aware that our friends will expect from this convention some regulation with respect to the price of labor; but we believe it bad policy to meddle with the concerns of local societies—and, therefore, can fix no standard of wages; but we judge it better to obligate ourselves to sustain each other in our general interests, when prudence may dictate the interference. We, therefore, call upon you, through your associations, to concert measures to have delegates sent to "The National Typographical Society," that its exertions might be felt, simultaneously, from one end of the Union to the other, in sustaining the honor and interests of our profession. In those sections of the country where no society is as yet established, we trust the craft will see the necessity of immediately uniting themselves in some bond of union. Where members of the profession may be but few and scattered, a chapel, or some such meeting, may be concerted to appoint a delegate or proxy.

To the rising profession of the West, we would particularly address our solicitations, as they promise to become the future guardians of the people's press, and the protectors of the freemen's rights. To them the present is a most important era. However small their numbers may be

a We understand that the Boston company has already gone into operation.

they ought now to concentrate and unite themselves together, for the least procrastination may perhaps prove an insuperable obstacle to their progress. They have no ancient prejudices to contend against—no inveterate habits to overcome; which must make the task to them a pleasant and easy one, and on which might be predicated many a useful and valuable institution. Libraries or reading rooms might be got up, and made the channel of much friendly intercourse between them. Through this means of acquiring information, they might, with a giant's arm, protect the yet almost uncorrupted West from the hireling editor's contaminating pen, and become the true recorders of the nation's progress to greatness and glory, in the peaceful pursuits of civil life, or in encouraging the citizen soldier when called on to battle against the oppressor for liberty and independence.

Although we do consider it the duty of all printers to join and lend their aid to some association, we would rather invite than use coercive measures to induce them to become members. We would do this in the best of faith, that we might have all the good and moral men of the craft enrolled as brothers of one family, and none to stand aloof but the unworthy and debased. We hope the different societies will, accordingly, so amend the qualification articles in their respective constitutions as to make all who are now ineligible from want of certificate, etc., of apprenticeship, good members, who may be at the same time working at the business as acknowledged journeymen. When the National Society's constitution is ratified, then six years will be the minimum standard of apprenticeship for boys to be bound. This regulation the employing printer will find to be of primary importance to his interest and welfare. And thus, reciprocally blending our interests, we may stand united, and oppose the efforts of the selfish speculator, or the partisan politician. Under such a union, we will make our press to be heard, whether in the turmoil of a republic or in the dead calm of a despotism.

Through the agency of the various delegations a statistical table will be annually furnished, and regularly published, of the number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States; the names and professions of editors; men employed, members or not members of a society; boys bound, etc., so that we may possess all necessary information concerning the management of the palladium of our rights, which the public, as well as the craft, should know.

We fear we have transcended our limits for publication, and must omit much of what we would wish to suggest. We would remark, however, that the union we are about to form is but an association of social feelings, to ascertain the condition of our trade, and make regulations for the government of ourselves; we have encroached upon no man's rights, nor committed an act that we shall ever have cause to regret. The interests of the employer and journeyman have been assimilated, and, we hope, rendered permanent for the time to come.

The convention transacted its arduous duties with the greatest harmony and good feeling towards each member; and perhaps never did a meeting take place under more propitious auspices than this convention did, and which promises much to the future of the profession at large. With great respect, and good wishes to all the profession, we bid you adieu.

APPENDIX A, NO. 10.

Address Issued by the Convention of 1850 to the Journeymen Printers of the United States.

For some time past the project of calling together a national convention of journeymen printers has met with considerable attention and favor from the trade in various portions of the country. Aware of this fact, and partaking also in the general desire, the unions of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston about a month since issued a circular, requesting the different societies throughout the country to send delegates to a national convention, to be held in New York, on Monday, December 2,

1850. In consequence of the very short space of time intervening between the receipt of the circular and the meeting of the convention, but five States have sent delegates, viz.: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Kentucky. These delegates met in convention at the time and place specified, and, through their committee, now address you.

It is useless for us to disguise from ourselves the fact that, under the present arrangement of things, there exists a perpetual antagonism between labor and capital. The toilers are involuntarily pitted against the employers: one side, striving to sell their labor for as much, and the other striving to buy it for as little, as they can. In this war of interests, labor, of itself, stands no chance. The power is all on the other side. Every addition to the number of laborers in the market decreases their power: while the power of capital grows in a ratio commensurate with the increase of the capital itself. On the one side, the greater the number of dollars, the greater the ability to succeed in the conflict; on the other the greater the number of laborers, the less the ability to succeed. Add to this the fact that wealth accumulates, on the one side, much faster than the laborers accumulate on the other, and the utter impotency of unorganized labor in a warfare against capital becomes manifest.

To remedy the many disastrous grievances arising from this disparity of power, combination, for mutual agreement in determining rates of wages, and for concert of action in maintaining them, has been resorted to in many trades, and principally in our own. Its success has abundantly demonstrated its utility. Indeed, while the present wages system continues in operation, as an immediate protection from pressing calamities, it is clearly the only effective means which labor can adopt. So far as it extends, it destroys competition in the labor market; unites the working people, and produces a sort of equilibrium in the power of the conflicting parties.

This being the case, it appears evident that an extensive organization, embracing the whole country, would secure to our own, or any other trade, a power which could be derived from no other source. The delegates here assembled have come together deeply impressed with this conviction. They regard such an organization not only as an agent of immediate relief, but also as essential to the ultimate destruction of those unnatural relations at present subsisting between the interests of the employing and employed classes. All their activities have accordingly been regulated with a view to the establishing of such an organization. They have recommended the formation of societies in all the cities and towns throughout the country. They have rendered it obligatory upon all members of the profession traveling to any point embraced in the representation here, for work, to have with them certificates of membership from the society located in the place from which they come. They have established a national executive committee, to urge the enforcement of their recommendations and requirements. They have also instructed that committee to use their utmost exertions to have a full representation of the whole country in the next national convention, which they have ordered to be held in Baltimore, Md., on the 12th of next September.

The members of this convention are well assured that, to secure the adoption of the measures they recommend, they must recommend those alone which are best calculated to effect the immediate well-being of the individual members of the trade. The establishment of a general organization must be effected upon certain principles. In proportion as the advantages of the operation of those principles are felt and observed, the establishment of that organization will be rendered certain or doubtful. The principles, therefore, recommended by the convention, upon which it urges the formation of societies throughout the country, are such as will not fail to enlist in their favor the most potent considerations of self-interest. Among them are—

First. An understanding in the regulation of scales of prices in different localities, so that those in one place may not be compelled to become so comparatively high as to induce work to be sent elsewhere.

Second. The enforcement of the principle of limiting the number of apprentices; by which measure a too rapid increase in the number of workmen, too little care in the selection of boys for the business, and the employment of herds of half men at half wages, to the detriment of good workmen, will be effectively prevented.

Third. The issuing of traveling certificates, by which the distresses of brother craftsmen, incurred in journeying from one place to another, in search of work, may be relieved. In this we have one of those means of attracting and attaching to our societies men who, not troubled largely with abstract principles of strict duty, are nevertheless willing to become "repentant prodigals" for the sake of the "fatted calf." Besides, it is eminently calculated to produce a warmer attachment on the part of superior men, inasmuch as it will bind them in ties of gratitude, and in the luxurious fellowship of good deeds.

Fourth. Measures to prevent disgraced members of the profession enjoying, anywhere in the United States, those privileges which belong exclusively to honorable printers. They consist in keeping a registry of "rats," to be sent by the executive committee to every union in the country, for reference; and admitting to membership no stranger, who does not produce evidence of his having been a member in good standing of the society, if any existed, in the place from which he comes.

Fifth. The gradual collection of a sum of money by each union sufficient to enable it to hold out successfully against the employers, in the event of a contention for higher wages.

Sixth. The recognition of the right of a union to borrow from any other, when necessary, a sum of money to the amount of \$1 for each member thereof, to be repaid in a manner prescribed. This is intended, in conjunction with other matters proposed, to strengthen each individual society in the struggles which it may be called on to make, from time to time, against unjust employers. Its efficacy needs no explanation.

Seventh. Measures for the attainment of several other objects of less importance, which are calculated to give efficacy to the whole.

Such has been the main work of the convention; and, while the members thereof are aware that it is but the commencement of an undertaking which in its full completion, must necessarily be more or less protractive, they look with confidence to those who shall follow them, in subsequent conventions, to conduct it to a successful consummation.

The project of establishing a joint stock office, at Washington City, for the purpose of executing the printing of the United States Government, was introduced into the convention; but its newness, as a matter of practical concern, to the great body of journeymen printers, with the necessity of having a thorough deliberation on so important a matter, and the propriety of delegates being elected with special regard to its consideration, prompted its reference to the next convention. The practicability of the working people employing themselves, and realizing the profits of their own labor, there can be no doubt might be illustrated and established, if the journeymen printers of the United States would resolve to try the experiment. In fact, our Philadelphia brethren have already, to a great extent, succeeded in an effort of the kind. A publishing establishment has been instituted in that city, by the union there; and thus far has answered the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and friends. If a similar concern, on a large scale, could be instituted in Washington, a similar result might be reasonably apprehended. The subject is, at least, well worthy a full and deliberate consideration: and may be regarded as one of the most important and interesting which will engage the attention of the next convention.

Combination merely to fix and sustain a scale of prices is of minor importance compared to that combination which looks to an ultimate redemption of labor. Scales of prices, to keep up the value of labor, are only necessary under a system which, in its uninterrupted operation, gives to that value a continued downward tendency. But when labor determines no longer to sell itself to speculators, but to become its own employer; to own and enjoy itself and the fruit thereof, the necessity for scales of prices will have passed away, and labor will be forever rescued

from the control of the capitalist. It will then be free, fruitful, honorable. The shackles of a disastrous conventionalism will have fallen from its limbs; and it will appear in the character which nature designed it to sustain. This is certainly a consummation most devoutly to be wished, and, however difficult it may be to attain, if within the range of possibility, ought to constitute the great end to which all our other aims and efforts should be made subsidiary.

The journeymen printers of the United States are earnestly invoked, by their brethren here, to employ their most effective endeavors in the prosecution of this work. Its success now rests with them; and it is to be hoped they will feel the full weight of the responsibility. We beg them to take into favorable consideration the measures we have recommended for their adoption. We beg them to assist the national executive committee, by every possible means, in the fulfillment of its duties. We beg them to circulate the official proceedings of this convention, (published in pamphlet form by the union of Philadelphia) wherever such circulation will be calculated to excite an interest in the movement. And we beg them finally to send a full representation to the next convention, from every section of the country. They owe a duty which they are thus called upon to discharge, not only to us, who have commenced in this movement—not alone to ourselves, who are so deeply interested in it—but also to the laborers of all trades and vocations, who are anxiously awaiting the development of some sure plan of amelioration, which they can all adopt. Public opinion places us at the head of the mechanical professions. Let us not belie that opinion, by falling behind it. Something is expected of us: and when the next convention assembles, let its numbers and its actions justify and realize the public expectation. Let something be evolved, during its deliberations, which will redound to the benefit of our own trade, and, by way of example, to the benefit of all others.

Respectfully,

M. F. CONWAY,
GEO. E. GREENE,
AND J. ATKINSON,
J. T. NAFFEW,
CHAS. BECHTEL,
Committee.

By order of the convention:

JOHN W. PEREY,
Treasurer,
GEO. E. GREENE,
M. C. BROWN,
Vice-President,
F. J. OTTARSON,
JOHN HARTMAN,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1850.

APPENDIX A, NO. 11.

Constitution of 1851, National Typographical Union.

We, the representatives of the typographical associations of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Massachusetts and New Jersey, in national convention assembled for our government, do ordain and establish the following:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This body shall be known by the name of "The National Typographical Union," and shall be acknowledged, respected and obeyed as such by each subordinate union in the country. It shall possess original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the

fellowship of the craft in the United States. All subordinate unions shall assemble under its warrant, and derive their authority from it, enabling them to make all necessary local laws for their own government. It shall be the ultimate tribunal to which all matters of general importance to the welfare of the members of the different unions shall be referred, and its decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. To it shall belong the power to regulate, fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all matters appertaining to the craft. It shall possess inherent power to establish subordinate unions who shall always act by virtue of a warrant granted by authority of this body.

ARTICLE II.

The members of this National Union shall be composed of its elective officers and the representatives from subordinate unions, acting under legal, unreclaimed warrants granted by this National Union.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The elective officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, (who shall be chosen from different States), a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer—all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and be installed and enter upon the duties of their offices at the termination of the session at which they are elected. They shall attend each meeting of the National Union, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined by its laws and regulations. No officer, who is not also a representative, shall be permitted to vote, except the president, in case of equal division.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the National Union, preserve order, and enforce the laws thereof. He shall have the casting vote whenever the National Union shall be equally divided; but shall not vote at other times. During the recess of this National Union, he shall, in conjunction with the vice-president, have a general superintendence over the interests of the craft; and make report, immediately upon the assembling of the National Union, of his acts and doings in relation thereto. He shall not hold any office in a subordinate while acting as president of this National Union.

SEC. 2. The vice-presidents shall assist the president in the discharge of his duties, and shall take precedence of rank in proportion to the votes received in the election of each (i. e. the officer receiving the highest number of votes shall rank before the one receiving the lower number). In the absence of the president and first vice-president, the second vice-president shall preside.

SEC. 3. The recording secretary shall make a just and true record of the proceedings of the National Union, in a book provided for that purpose; keep accounts between the National Union and subordinates under its jurisdiction; read all petitions, reports and papers to be laid before the National Union, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him.

SEC. 4. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the National Union, and transact such business as appertains to his office. Copies of all communications transmitted or received by him shall be laid before the National Union.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall keep the moneys of the National Union, and pay all orders drawn on him by the president and attested by the recording secretary, under the seal of the National Union. He shall lay before the union at each regular session a full and correct statement of his accounts, and before entering upon the duties of his office give such security as the National Union may require.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Representatives from subordinate unions must be actual members, in good standing. They must be elected by the body they represent for the term of one year—and furnished with a certificate of election.

SEC. 2. Each subordinate union shall be entitled to three representatives in the National Union, and each representative shall be entitled to one vote. The expenses of the attendance of said representatives shall be defrayed by the unions they respectively represent.

ARTICLE VI.

The National Union shall meet annually on the first Monday in May, at such place as shall from time to time be determined upon.

ARTICLE VII.

The revenue of the National Union shall be derived as follows: For a warrant for a subordinate union, \$5, and 5 per cent upon the total receipts of subordinate unions.

ARTICLE VIII.

In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or refusal of the president elected to serve, the duties of the office for the remainder of the term shall be performed by the vice-presidents in the order designated by this constitution. And in case of death, resignation, disqualification or refusal of the above officers to serve, then a president pro tem. shall be elected. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or refusal to serve, of any officer, the preceding officer for the time being shall appoint some qualified person to perform the duties until the next regular meeting of the National Union.

ARTICLE IX.

A majority of the representatives of the several unions under the jurisdiction of this National Union, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business. All questions, unless otherwise provided for, shall be decided by a majority of the votes given.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. General laws for the government of the craft throughout the jurisdiction of this National Union, may be enacted and enforced by this body; and any union within its jurisdiction refusing to abide by its laws and decisions shall be expelled. The National Union shall also upon the request of any subordinate union under its jurisdiction, establish ceremonies of initiation into the ranks of such subordinates.

SEC. 2. The National Union shall from time to time enact such by-laws as it may deem necessary: *Provided*, That such by-laws will not conflict with this constitution.

SEC. 3. Any alterations or amendment of this constitution must be offered to the National Union, at a regular session thereof, and, if adopted, it shall be entered on the minutes. At the next stated meeting the amendments may be considered, and if agreed to by two thirds of the vote given, shall become part of the constitution. All alterations of the laws of the National Union shall be made in like manner, and no

law of a general application shall be adopted, unless submitted and entered on the minutes at the regular session previous to being adopted.

J. L. GIBBONS, *Louisville, Ky.*
 H. A. GUILD, *New York.*
 E. H. ROGERS, *New York.*
 THOS. J. WALSH, *Albany, N. Y.*
 M. F. CONWAY, *Baltimore, Md.*
 ROBT. J. BRUCE, *Baltimore, Md.*
 GEORGE H. RANDELL, *Baltimore, Md.*
 WASHINGTON ASHTON, *Baltimore, Md.*
 MYRON H. ROOKER, *New York.*
 WM. C. FIGNER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 WM. B. ECHERT, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 J. B. SMITH, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 GEO. W. JONES, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 JOHN H. FASY, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

GEO. WADHAM, *Boston, Mass.*
 CHAS. A. RANDELL, *Boston, Mass.*
 H. H. BOARDMAN, *Boston, Mass.*
 J. RICHARD LEWELLEN, *Richmond, Va.*
 JAMES H. WALFORD, *Richmond, Va.*
 AUG. DONNELLY, *Baltimore, Md.*
 W. G. WILLIAMS, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
 HENRY T. OGDEN, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
 HIRAM H. YOUNG, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
 CHAS. BECHTEL, *Trenton, N. J.*
 JOHN W. CASSEDY, *Trenton, N. J.*
 ALEX. W. ROOK, *Pittsburg, Pa.*
 W. J. IRVIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.*
 A. C. POOL, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

SCHEDULE.

First. This constitution being adopted, shall be signed by the members of this convention, published by its authority, and forwarded by the national executive committee to the different typographical unions and associations, for their ratification.

Second. As soon as the unions of five different States shall signify to the executive committee their willingness to comply with the principles and requisitions of the constitution, and accompany the same with the regular fee of \$5, the said executive committee shall issue their circular, announcing that the National Typographical Union has been formed, and request all subordinates who have ratified the constitution, to elect representatives in pursuance of its provisions, who shall assemble on the first Monday in May, 1852, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Third. If five unions, as specified above, do not ratify the convention as early as the 15th day of May next, then the national executive committee shall call a national convention, to assemble at such time thereafter as they in their judgment may deem proper, to be held in the city where the first session of the National Typographical Union would have been held, had it been formed as above.

Also,

Resolved, That a national executive committee of one from each typographical society here represented be appointed, to enforce the execution of all resolutions adopted by this convention, collect information on all matters in relation to the trade, and report the same to the next convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary from New York be authorized and required, in conjunction with the national executive committee, to take charge of the proceedings of the convention together with the address of the executive committee, and have them printed, subject to orders for the same, from all local typographical associations, or societies, at a price to be fixed by said secretary.

Resolved, That the various local societies be earnestly requested to order, for circulation in their respective localities and districts, such number of copies of the above-mentioned proceedings as may be necessary to supply all newspapers and printers in their own district, or elsewhere, as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the various societies throughout the country are hereby requested to have the proceedings of this convention, or an outline thereof, published in all newspapers within the circle of their influence.

APPENDIX A, NO. 12.

Protests Against the Washington Institute.

PROTEST OF THE COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
AUGUST 19, 1834.

PROTEST of the typographical society, addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the printers of the United States, against the Washington Institute, a school about to be organized in the city of Washington, by Duff Green, which proposes to substitute, in the printing business, the labor of boys for that of journeymen.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, August 19, 1834.

The Columbia Typographical Society of the District of Columbia, solemnly impressed with the responsibility under which it rests, and the duty which it owes to the interests of its members, and to the welfare of the profession generally, has deemed it its duty to make public the statements which follow, under the hope and belief, that, as the ægis of the law is powerless for the protection of the occupation of its members, the stern voice of public opinion may aid in accomplishing the overthrow of the evil which threatens the prosperity of the printing business, and of which it is the purpose of this paper to treat.

For the first time since its organization this society now appears at the bar of the public. During the entire period which has elapsed since its formation, which took place in the year 1815, nearly twenty years ago, it has never had occasion so to appear. Considerations of a high character, from which it must not shrink, involving, it may be, its own existence, has prompted the step which it has now taken; and which must stand as its apology before an enlightened and just community.

The course of the society since its origin has been strongly marked by prosperity; from a number not exceeding twenty, who were present at its organization, it has extended its members tenfold; 200 names being now enrolled upon its constitution, as living and active members, some of whom are conductors of the public press at different points of the Union, contributing, it is believed, a solid reputation to its character and standing. This course of unexampled prosperity, the society is perfectly aware, is mainly owing to the just character of its proceedings, which will be found to prevail throughout its history. Its fundamental rule of action, which it has never broken, has ever been to infringe in no degree on the rights of the employer; and should occasion ever demand it, to maintain, with steady and determined purpose, the rights and interests of its own members. The main object of the formation of the society, however, was benevolence. No hostility between the employers of that day and the journeymen organization the society could have been the cause of its formation, because the society adopted the prices throughout as they found them. The wages of the journeymen were established by the employers themselves. Before the formation of the society, and has never been changed or attempted to be changed to the present time by either party, except in two instances, which we may have occasion to notice hereafter.

But although benevolent purposes were the immediate occasion of the formation of the Columbia Typographical Society, that other interests of the members composing it were taken into consideration at that time is plainly apparent, by the fact that the society did adopt and merge in its proceedings a list of prices for the government of its members in this city. It has always been the understanding of members that the price received for their labor must conform to that adopted by the society. The employers themselves seem to have yielded to the justice of this arrangement as no serious difficulty, resulting from the exercise of whatever of power the society possessed, has ever arisen since its formation.

Beyond this point, however, it has never been claimed secret

that the power of [the] society should be extended. How far it would be justified in endeavoring to maintain, where they have been wantonly attacked, the permanent interests of the members composing the society, or of the business which they pursue, is a question which we shall pass by, until we shall have stated more fully the immediate occasion of the publication of this paper.

It is with feelings of the most painful regret that the society has now to announce to the public that a scheme is in agitation, if not already organized, the operation of which, it is confidently believed, will destroy the occupation of the great body of its members, and vitally injure the business which they pursue.

The scheme referred to was announced by its author (Mr. Duff Green) on the 1st of January last; since which time the society, through a committee appointed for that purpose, has endeavored to dissuade him from carrying it into operation. The correspondence which took place on that occasion will be found at the close of this exposé. (a)

On perusing the letters of Mr. Green, the reader will perceive that he proposes to organize in the city of Washington, an establishment to be called the Washington Institute. The prospectus of this institution, which has been published and circulated by its author, to what extent or amongst whom is not known, discloses the following as its prominent features:

From 100 to 200 boys are to be engaged, whose duty it shall be to work at the printing business, under regulations therein prescribed.

Preceptors, to be drawn from the ranks of the journeymen, and from other sources, are to be employed to superintend the education of the boys.

The amount of the labor of each shall be put down in a book to be kept for that purpose; and, at the period of his graduation, whatever amount shall appear to his credit, beyond a certain daily task to be fixed for him, shall be loaned to him on interest, for a certain term of years, to enable him to commence the publication of a newspaper or some other business.

These are believed to be the only features of the institution which it is necessary to portray at this time, in order to a fair understanding of its character. Some of its details, of minor importance we may have occasion to notice hereafter.

The object of the institution is declared to be "the regeneration of the American press, and the improvement of the character of the members of the craft;" but, as during its operation, the proprietor contemplates discharging from his employment the journeymen at present in his office, except such as may be required to act as preceptors to the boys: and judging also, from the following facts which the occasion has compelled the society to make public, we are bound to believe that the main object of the formation of the Washington Institute is the personal aggrandizement of the proprietor.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the great body of the printers of this city are now, and have always been, employed upon work, emanating from the Government. Up to the year 1819 the printing of Congress had been given out by contract; but that body, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which the work had been executed, appointed a committee on the subject who reported a joint resolution, the provision of which required that each House should elect its own printers, by ballot, for the subsequent Congress, and fixed upon a scale of prices to be given for the execution of the work based upon the prices given by the employers to the journeymen.

This resolution was adopted by both branches of Congress, and has the form as well as the force of law. It remains in existence at the present moment.

The prices of the labor of the journeymen were thus, in a measure sanctioned by law, and both the printers in Congress, and the journeymen

a These letters are omitted, as the text makes their contents sufficiently apparent.

employed upon the work seem to have considered themselves as bound in honor and justice not to interfere with the established wages. No interference of the kind was ever made by the journeymen up to the present moment, nor by any one of the employers until the period of the election of Mr. Green as Printer of the House of Representatives in 1828.

Within a year after the election of this gentleman he attempted to reduce the wages of journeymen from \$10 to \$8 per week throughout the year, although his pay as printer was regulated by the same law and was precisely the same in every respect as that of his predecessors. This attempt was of course resisted by the journeymen, and successfully resisted.

The next attempt of Mr. Green to reduce the price of the labor of journeymen, which took place during the progress of the following year, was as follows: The nature of that reduction we will briefly describe: In executing the printing for Congress it is frequently necessary to work to a late period of the night. The regular working hours of the journeymen were from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. After the last-mentioned hour, if their services were required, it was customary to pay them at the rate of 20 cents an hour. This sum had been uniformly paid by the former printers to Congress, and was considered the fixed price throughout the city. No regulation on the subject, however, had ever been adopted by the society, and Mr. Green, having ascertained this fact, immediately reduced the price of this portion of the labor of the journeymen in his employ to 16 2-3 cents the hour—that sum being the rate per hour at \$10 per week; and, at this moment, actually pays but this sum.

The journeymen acquiesced in this reduction solely because, although the rate was below the customary price, it infringed no regulation of the society. It is true that the nature of "extra work," as it is called, exposed those who had it to perform to great fatigue, at the risk of the loss of bodily health; but this sacrifice the journeymen were willing to make rather than break that peace which had existed for such a number of years between themselves and their employers.

Not satisfied with effecting this reduction in their wages, the aggregate of which amounted to a considerable sum, Mr. Green struck yet another blow at the interests of the journeymen; not this time by reducing the rate of their wages, but by excluding a great number of them from employment through the agency of boys; forty or fifty of whom he employed about the period of his second congressional term as printer. This unjust and ungenerous policy, although submitted to, as were his other measures, without any public complaint from the journeymen, defeated itself in less than two years; it contained the seeds of its own destruction. The boys themselves, seeing the use that was thus attempted to be made of them, held a meeting on the subject, and one and all abandoned his employment. To us this was no matter of surprise. They had become, in a measure, initiated in the business, and had begun to feel the full throb of those principles of honor, magnanimity and justice, the germ of which, we are proud to believe, is planted in the heart of the practical printer.

We have thus followed the course of Mr. Green in his connection with the printing business in this city, up to the period prior to his late election by the Senate as printer to that body. The facts which are here enumerated, and others which could be enumerated of similar character, are truths, susceptible of proof, it is believed, before a court of justice. The society has no motive in detailing them other than that which springs from the overruling dictates of stern necessity, the preservation of the rights of its members, and of the business whereby they earn their bread.

And now, we ask any candid man to say, if he have attentively perused the foregoing facts, whether the Washington Institute is not another scheme, springing from the fruitful mind of its author, to oppress and injure the journeymen—another link in the chain which he has constantly been engaged in forging during the whole period of his residence amongst them intended to oppress their rights, and bend them, with iron force, the prosperity of their profession. In short a scheme

the main object of which is to promote the personal aggrandizement of the proprietor, at the expense of the journeymen, and in utter disregard of their interests.

All, or nearly all, the internal regulations of the Washington Institute will be found to corroborate the truth of the view just taken of its object. The first and most prominent of these regulations is, that the money to which the student is entitled at the period of his graduation is not handed to him as property which is legally his own, but is loaned to him as the property of the proprietor. Now, the practice which custom has sanctioned in the printing business, during the whole period of which we know anything of its history, is that whatever sum an apprentice has earned beyond a certain daily task which is set for him, seldom exceeding that fixed by the regulations of the Washington Institute, is not loaned, but paid to him as the fruit of labor to which he is justly and honorably entitled. We venture to say, that there is scarcely a practical printer now living who can not remember the feeling of delight with which, when a boy, he received from the hands of his employer the amount of his weekly "overwork."

Another regulation of the institution, and which will further confirm the view we have taken of it, is, that any student becoming sick, or otherwise unable to attend to his duties, shall be "dismissed from the school," and supported till the restoration of his health by his parents or guardian, if he be so fortunate as to possess either. This regulation, which we are almost ready to pronounce inhuman, as it is uncharitable and unjust, is another infringement of the practice which custom has sanctioned in our business.

These two regulations, taken in connection with the fact that \$15,600 will be annually saved, according to the estimate of the proprietor, by the substitution of the labor of boys for that of journeymen, prove, we think, beyond a doubt, that in framing the project of the Washington Institute, its proprietor had almost a single eye not to the objects of philanthropy but to his own pecuniary welfare.

There are other features of this institution, not however connected with this view of it, to which the philanthropist must object. Solitary confinement is the punishment to which the students are liable, "substituted" as the proprietor remarks for "corporal punishment."

Now, it is a matter of great doubt in the minds of enlightened men, whether the substitute here mentioned has contributed in any degree to the moral improvement of society in this or any prior age. But can it be possible that the proprietor of the Washington Institute has now to be informed that the brutal punishment of flagellation has almost entirely ceased in all well-regulated offices in this country, and without the substitution, in any instance, of the more odious punishment of solitary confinement? The application of such a system to youth, the season of buoyancy of spirit and innocency of thought, can have no other than the most deleterious effect upon the ripening attributes of the mind, gradually hardening it against the common sympathies of our nature.

"The end of this school" (says the prospectus) "is to educate men that they may have intelligence to think for themselves and" (as the effect of such education) "independence to act up to the principles which their judgments approve. What would be the condition of the public mind if the press of the United States was under the guidance of such men now?" (a)

^a As a commentary on this passage we will take the liberty to make an extract from the United States Telegraph, of November, 1826, wherein the same writer, in reply to an article which appeared in the National Journal, expresses the following sentiment:

"Education, honorable motives and integrity are high qualifications, but are your educated men the most useful? Will not Mr. Force's rule cut off that large portion of respectable editors scattered over the country, who, like Mr. Force, are printers by profession?—Was Franklin or Thomas Paine educated?"

Passing by the imputation here cast upon a free and enlightened people that are under the dominion, and follow the lead of the newspaper press, we venture to express a doubt whether, if the end here proposed were obtained, it would advance, in any degree, the character of the American press. Judging from the experience of the past, we believe that no improvement which this institution can possibly accomplish is demanded in the ranks of our profession; for it is believed to be an indisputable fact, that that portion of the newspaper press in this country, which is in the hands of those who have been journeyman printers, is conducted with as much, perhaps more, respect to the feelings of individuals, and with a greater regard for the character of the press itself, than that portion of it conducted by other persons. In his course heretofore as an editor, what stable claim can the principal of this institution advance to be a regenerator of the American press? Has the newspaper of which he has been for many years the proprietor, been conducted either with regard to its doctrines and sentiments, or in the morality of its language, with that soundness and purity which, we should suppose, ought to characterize that journal whose conductor holds himself up as a regenerator of the American press? We leave the reader to answer these questions according to his judgment; believing that there can be but one reply to them, especially from those who are patrons of the journal in question.

Instead of regenerating the American press, we think the Washington Institute rather calculated to inflict a lasting injury upon it. The imagination of man could scarcely have devised a better or more effectual scheme for the prostration of its usefulness, its morality, and its independence. The graduates of this institution are educated by hundreds in the same school, imbibing from this common fountain of instruction the principles and opinions of the proprietor, when they come to be conductors of the press, they will be governed by those opinions, be they good or be they evil. Being indebted to the principal of the institution in the sum which has enabled them to commence business, the tone of each paper will, through fear of the screws of the law, be regulated by the chord which is struck at the institution at Washington. Indeed, upon a close examination of all the circumstances connected with its organization, we are confident in the belief, and feel justified in announcing it to the public, that the second, if not the first, great leading object of the formation of the Washington Institute, as the establishment of a league of presses throughout the United States through the instrumentality of the students whom it shall graduate. No such purpose is, of course, avowed in the prospectus of the institution, yet in confirmation of its truth is the fact, currently reported and believed in this city, that eminent leading politicians of the country have countenanced the design of the institution, and have loaned heavy sums of money to its proprietor in aid of its formation.

The extent of the power which will be thus concentrated in the hands of the proprietor of this institution, and of those with whom he acts, after it shall have gone fully into operation, the imagination can scarcely limit—its disastrous effects upon the morality and independence of the press, extending throughout the Union, must either bring it into irretrievable disgrace in the estimation of an enlightened community, or fasten on the liberties of the people a disease as hateful to the eyes of the patriot as dangerous and incurable.

Another interest which this institution is calculated to injure is that of the employers generally. After it shall have gone into successful operation (of which, however, we are perfectly sensible there is strong doubt) what employer, under the present system can compete with the Washington Institute? According to the calculation of the principal, \$15,600 will be annually saved by the operation of the institution—that is, by the employment of boys instead of journeymen, which sum, it must be remembered, is exclusive of the ordinary profit of the employers. With such an immense fund as this at his command, what will prevent the proprietor of this institution from reducing the present prices of the employers to such a standard as must compel them to close their respective offices? An entire monopoly of the trade

ness, according to the ordinary operation of trades, will thus be effected, unless similar institutions are established by the employers generally, which must ultimately take place if the present institution shall go into successful operation.

But the injury which the Washington Institute is calculated to inflict upon the interests of the journeymen, as well as upon the printing business generally, is, to us, one of its most objectionable features. The very first step in its career thrusts the great body of the journeymen from its proprietor's employment; and if the principles upon which it is founded should obtain throughout the country, the very name of a journeyman printer would be unknown, or known only as a title of reproach and degradation; and a large body of men who now depend upon their labor as journeymen for the support of themselves and their families must seek new channels for the prosecution of labor, or be exposed to all the miseries which attend the want of employment.

The extent of distress, however, which would fall immediately upon the journeymen, by the successful prosecution of this institution, great as it undoubtedly will be, would be even less than that which must be felt by the pupils themselves, when they become of age, after the institution shall have numbered a few years in its existence. The sphere in which they were designed to be placed having been abundantly supplied by their predecessors, they will be launched forth into the world with but little regard to the direction which they may pursue. We will suppose what is very improbable that each one of them will be seriously disposed to commence the business he has learned, or some other. He would first attempt, most probably, to embark in his own business. He looks around him in the city in which he has been educated, and finds every avenue to its successful operation already filled; he goes abroad from place to place, but everywhere finds the opening so small that his limited means and experience can not push him through. Thus in fruitless attempts to enter his profession, he gradually sinks the small capital which was loaned to him at the period of his graduation. And now, what is his condition? What has he gained by the labors and studies of his boyhood? The money which he possessed, and for which he is amenable to the law, is gone! He can not enter his business as an employer, and there are now no journeymen printers—the baneful school which generated him having destroyed their occupation. The business which he has learned is now, for all practical purposes, altogether useless to him; and he now finds, too late for any efficient remedy, that, if he wishes to be numbered among the honorable of the land, he must begin the business of life anew!

That this picture will prove to be a true one, we confidently believe. Can parents or guardians, then, lend their aid to the establishment of this institution, by enrolling their children, or others, under their charge, on the list of its incumbents? Are you willing that the children, for whose future welfare you are responsible, in so far as giving its proper direction to their early career can make them so, shall waste the prime of that period of life which the God of nature evidently designed for instruction, in the attainment of the knowledge of a business which they can never pursue or, if pursued, pursued under the tremendous disadvantages which must necessarily result from a competition with the myriads of their fellow graduates—a disadvantage which will be daily growing worse, and which must ultimately overwhelm them in ruin.

In every view which can be taken of this institution, it is strongly objectionable; and it ought not, we think, to go into operation. What means then can be used, consistent with the spirit of the laws, to prevent its organization? The society is perfectly aware of the delicacy of the situation in which circumstances have placed it. It knows very well that there is no law for the protection of the occupation of the laboring community. The rights of journeymen, and of the working classes generally, have, indeed, been wonderfully overlooked or disregarded in the United States. A high state of prosperity, necessarily accompanying the prosperity of the country has hitherto, no doubt, caused them to overlook those rights, which, in other countries, have

long since received the protection of the laws. All combinations, where the rights or property of individuals are intended to be operated upon, we are compelled to acknowledge, are founded in a principle which is erroneous; but it is surely the duty of a good government to prevent their occurrence, by extending the powerful hand of the law to the protection of those interests which are now altogether unguarded. The occupation of the journeyman is, with a very few exceptions, his only estate; it is to him as invaluable in a certain sense, as the property of the rich man; it enables him to live, to support his family, and to lay by the means which shall support him in sickness, or when the withering hand of age shall be laid upon him. It is, indeed, a species of property; and as such demands the protection of the laws. Combinations amongst the working classes, it may be confidently asserted, would never take place, if their employment were protected by law; and where they do occur, are but the necessary consequence of keeping that employment out of the pale of the laws.

One of the main objects for which government was instituted amongst men, is the security of property. The laws which guard it, where it is guarded at all, are even more comprehensive than those which protect life. The homicide, by crossing the boundary line of his country, is, in the eyes of the laws of the country in which he has taken shelter, a guiltless man; but the debtor may seek refuge amid the glaciers of Switzerland; bury himself beneath the snows of Siberia, or hide in the jungles of India; he is everywhere insecure—everywhere the debtor, while within the boundaries of civilized society.

Comprehensive and extensive indeed are the laws which secure to the citizen the inviolability of his property. After the journeyman has earned \$10, the powerful hand of the law secures it to his use; but the means whereby he earns that sum are left entirely unprotected. His business, to learn which he has devoted the whole period of his minority, may be entered, to his exclusion, by any one and at any moment, and is constantly liable to innovations destructive to its very existence; in proof of which the organization of the Washington Institute need only be named. The impotency of the laws, in regard to this subject being thus manifest, what course is left for this society to pursue, with an evil of such fearful magnitude hanging over the vocation of its members? The dangerous hand of empiricism is tampering with the best interests of their profession; and can it be expected that they will stand tamely by, the silent spectators of its overthrow?

Fellow craftsmen of the union! It is in your ears, then, that this appeal must sound loudest and strongest. Without your powerful aid, the Washington Institute, and the principles upon which it is founded must be fastened upon us! There are no means of escape from the crisis which awaits us—it must be met, and met fearlessly, whether in the conflict we survive or fall. Repeatedly have we implored its principal to abandon his enterprise, but we have asked in vain. The organization of the institution has already commenced, and without a prompt and vigorous effort, united as one man throughout the whole union, boys will usurp your places, and our honorable occupation will be numbered among the things which are gone. Can you—will you submit to this humiliating condition? Shall a single individual, not numbered among you as a practical printer, who, since he has been connected with the business in this city, has at different periods endeavored to reduce, and in one instance has actually reduced the price of your labor, and who, in his intercourse with those in his employ has, on some occasions, conducted himself toward them like the master to the slave—shall Mr. Duff Green be permitted, without an effort from you to prevent it, to establish the Washington Institute—the last, most effectual and most deadly blow at the interests of your profession?

Aside from your pecuniary interests, which this institution is intended to subvert, have you not the feelings of printers for the honor and character of your profession, which it is also calculated to destroy? You are, to a certain extent, responsible for the character of the American press:—as practical printers you are the natural guardians of its liberty; its purity and its honor—will you then lend your aid to

establishing this manufactory of editors—pensioned conductors of that press, the integrity of which it is your interest as well as your duty, should all other classes of society desert it, to uphold and maintain with jealous regard and sleepless vigilance?

And now, fellow craftsmen, in concluding this appeal, we ask your united co-operation in the attempt which will be made by the printers of Washington to discountenance this institution. Lend not your services to its principal as instructors or teachers of the institution. This negative part is all that is now required of you. By a contrary course, at the present moment, you may become the unwilling instruments of its successful organization, and in after years, when you come to partake of its bitter fruits, the mortifying reflection that you contributed to the establishment of the institution will goad you; for its organization will be, in part, your own act, if by no timely interference to turn aside the blow you suffer it neglectively to fall upon you.

PROTEST OF PRINTERS ASSEMBLED IN PUBLIC MEETING, 1834.

PROCEEDINGS of the meetings of the printers of the District of Columbia relative to the Washington Institute, a school about to be organized in the city of Washington by Duff Green; which proposes to substitute, in the printing business, the labor of boys for that of journeymen.

At a meeting of the printers of the city of Washington, held on the 19th of August, of which Mr. A. F. Cunningham was appointed chairman, and Mr. James F. Haliday, secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended by the printers of this meeting, that there be called, on Friday evening next, 22d inst., a general meeting of all the employing and journeymen printers of the District of Columbia, at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal of General Duff [Green] for the establishment of a manual-labor school, entitled by him the "Washington Institute."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the publishers of the newspapers of this district be requested to publish them.

A. F. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman*.
JAMES F. HALIDAY, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF THE PRINTERS OF THE DISTRICT, AUGUST 22.

In pursuance of the above call, the largest meeting of printers (about 300) ever convened in this city, was organized in the council chamber, City Hall, Mr. A. F. Cunningham being called to the chair, and Messrs. J. T. Towers and J. F. Haliday appointed secretaries.

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. Cunningham said:

In taking the chair this evening to preside over this enlightened meeting, I feel much my own weakness, and solicit the indulgence and aid of every gentleman in preserving order and decorum. I trust that no expression will be allowed to escape from the lips of any which will cause regret on the morrow. Let cool judgment preside over your minds, and direct your councils. The object we have in view may not be accomplished in a week nor a month; let us therefore so act that we may hold out to the end. This meeting is for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed plan of Gen. Duff Green to establish a manual-labor school, in pursuance of a call which has been published in some of the daily papers, emanating from a meeting held on Tuesday last, in this city. The meeting is now organized, and waits your action.

On motion of Mr. E. B. Robinson, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Robinson, G. C. Smoot, John Finch, Z. Wade (of Alexandria) and W. W. Curran, to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the meeting. After being absent for the space of half an hour, Mr. Robinson, in behalf of the committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, a plan is proposed by Gen. Duff Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, which, if carried into execution, must vitally injure the interests of the profession, and tend to the depreciation of prices, so much so that no other employer can compete with him, and must finally throw the youth, who may be taught in his institute, upon the world, without labor, and consequently, without support: And, whereas, self-preservation being the first law of nature, the journeymen printers feel it incumbent upon them to take such steps as will prevent the consummation of an oppressive monopoly, that is designed to ruin them and their families, by depriving them of all chance of participating in the benefits which flow from the public printing, the prices for executing which were based on the wages paid to the journeymen, and which was never contemplated by Congress should be performed by any other than them: And whereas, the benefits which General Green contemplates will accrue to the boys who shall be educated in his proposed institute can never be realized to them, nor redound to his honor or profit, the printers feel it their duty, understanding the subject as they do, to use their best endeavors to warn him of the evils which await his undertaking, and to dissuade him from farther prosecuting a scheme which must forever break up the friendly relations that have heretofore existed between him and them; and they feel sanguine he will relinquish it, when he is made aware that the "little community" which claimed so much of his solicitude a year ago, will be scattered and left destitute, in order to make room for another and an untried "community" which must carry ruin and disgrace with it to those who may foster and uphold it, and finally wither and become extinct; but if he be determined to persevere, they feel it their solemn duty to protect themselves, by using every legitimate means in their power to prevent him from accomplishing his ruinous and ungenerous design; therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved*, That as journeymen printers, we feel deeply interested in all movements of the employers which have a tendency to injure the business, and look upon the prospectus lately issued by Gen. Duff Green as going directly to destroy the profession to which we belong.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, giving a full expose of his connection with the press in this city, and the probable result of his institute, the very elements of which are fraught with destruction to the independence of the present printers, and which has for its object the prostration of the minds of the future guardians of the press to the dictation of one man.

[The chair appointed as the committee under this resolution, Messrs. J. Clephane, G. C. Smoot, J. Stockwell, W. W. Curran, E. B. Robinson, John Finch, and E. Laporte.]

3. *Resolved*, That we believe it will be impossible for Gen. Duff Green to prosecute his theory without the patronage of the Government; and that should he remain determined to go on, the committee be authorized to draw up a memorial, which shall be sent to every town and printing office in the United States for signatures, praying Congress to withhold their patronage from a man who is only a victim of self-aggrandizement, and of breaking down that spirit of equality which has always characterized the journeymen printers and their em-

ployers, by the erection of an odious monopoly in the heart of the country, that shall be sustained by the Congress of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That we will, individually, do all in our power to aid the committee in carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain each other in all legal steps which may be taken to circumvent the scheme that is intended to deprive us of our living, by taking from us the means of pursuing our profession.

5. *Resolved*, That having the fullest confidence in the Columbia Typographical Society, we pledge ourselves, to the extent of our ability, to aid it in the measures it has already taken, or any other it may think necessary to adopt, in order to defeat the establishment of said "Manual Labor School, or Washington Institute."

6. *Resolved*, That we request the co-operation of all the printers, both employing and employed, throughout the United States, in discountenancing the establishment of the Washington Institute.

7. *Resolved*, That every journeyman printer who shall be known to aid or instruct in any manner, any apprentice in the said institute, be held up to universal contempt by the printing community throughout the United States.

8. *Resolved*, That all reasonable expenses to which the committee may be subjected, shall be defrayed by the members of this meeting, who cordially pledge themselves to contribute their quota whenever called on.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Reuben Burdine, Esq., for procuring the use of the council chamber for the accommodation of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. G. C. Smoot it was

Resolved, That the secretaries forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Gen. Duff Green, and to every typographical society in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Pratt it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and the secretaries, and that the newspapers in this District, and throughout the United States, be requested to publish them.

A. F. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman.*

JNO. THOS. TOWERS,

JAMES F. HALIDAY,

Secretaries.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the printers of the District of Columbia, was held (pursuant to public notice) at the aldermen's room, City Hall, on Tuesday evening, 2nd September.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, the chairman presented the following communication:

Gentlemen: In perusing General Green's answer to the protest of the Columbia Typographical Society, your chairman noticed a reference to a part of the proceedings of the journeymen printers held on the 22d ultimo, which is erroneous, both in letter and in fact, which, as your chairman, he has thought it his duty to bring to your notice, that publicly it may be denied. General Green insinuates throughout his answer, that we are actuated in this measure by others behind the scenes, who are his competitors for the Senate's printing. This insinuation is all we could expect from an individual who has proclaimed the men by whom he has become enriched "ignorant journeymen." We throw back the charge, and inform him that, however others may

be induced to sell themselves for gold, the members of this meeting, although united as one man to stay the hand of encroachment and oppression, are composed of political materials too various to be dictated to by any individual.

General Green also takes exception to some remarks made at the late meeting of this body, which, according to your order, were published as part of the proceedings of this meeting, and after giving the names of several Catholic clergy, says that he "makes this correction, that the meeting may revise the published account of their proceedings." Believing that the meeting intended doing justice to all, your chairman conceived it to be his duty to call on such authority, referred to by General Green, as his time and means permitted. He did so, and has to state, that at first, the gentlemen referred to were struck with the plausibility of his plan, and looked upon it with favor, but that they never approbated it; that each hour's reflection on his scheme convinced them that it was fraught with incalculable evils to all whom General Green designed to employ; and that instead of proposing to engage them in the female labor, "necessarily employed in so large an establishment," the idea conveyed to said clergy was, that the children were to be taught in the art and mystery of the male labor of a printing office.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft an address to the people of the United States, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Believing that, in the history of the press in this country, there never was a more critical period than the present, whether as it respects the freedom of the people, or the liberty of the press itself, this meeting, impressed with the importance of the subject, have considered it their duty to address their fellow citizens throughout the Union, and to lay before them a development of the plan by which their interests are about to be affected. Upon us, as printers, the immediate injury will fall; but we will not be the only victims of this innovation, for, from the many ramifications of the scheme we are about to examine, it will appear that injury, more or less, must accrue to the whole community. In corroboration of the above, we lay before the public, in the spirit of truth and candor, the following brief statement of facts.

Gen. Duff Green, Printer to the Senate of the United States, and editor of the United States Telegraph, is about commencing the erection of a manual-labor school in this city, under the name of the "Washington Institute," in which he proposed to bring up 200 boys, continuously, to the printing business, and to educate them accordingly, by their own labor. This he means to do under the specious pretext of "regenerating the morale of the American press;" with which he has been but a few years connected and who has but a superficial knowledge of the art, or the men employed by him in the business. Yet he pretends to have discovered a radical defect in its management; and by a pompous prospectus, he endeavors to enlist the sympathies of the people in his behalf, in order to enable him to accomplish his purpose.

The great tendency of this scheme will consequently be, the concentration of the journeyman, and to deprive him of the just fruits of his labor, the only inheritance of which he can boast; and by creating a monopoly, to turn to his own advantage the profits of the printing, publishing and binding of this District, thus destroying those now engaged in business, and throwing all those branches of the profession under the sole direction of one man—a thing much to be deprecated at all times; "and though printers are but men" and must yield to the pressure of circumstances, yet the man may burst forth in his efforts, and, proudly feeling his right to liberty and equality, he may resist the attempts of any individual to lay him under restraint, or to deprive him of the means of existence. This is not the only evil to be apprehended. It portends incalculable dangers, as we believe, to the

liberties of our country. When innovations of this nature upon our long-established customs are proposed, they are sufficient to awaken our fears, and to arouse us in defense of those blessings which we have long enjoyed, and which have so essentially conduced to the prosperity of this favored country.

The Columbia Typographical Society has already issued a protest against this encroachment upon their rights, in which they have fairly exhibited the injurious consequences which must result to the community, as well as to the printers. We heartily join them in their reprobation of this singular and unprecedented theory. It is not for us to dictate to any man what course he ought to pursue, or to set limits to the field of his action, whether his efforts be directed to the forwarding of his own interested views, or to the line of conduct which he may adopt for himself; but we do contend that we have an inalienable right to protect ourselves and our interests from encroachments of any and every kind, and to sound the alarm when we apprehend danger.

It is not to be disguised, that the motive for establishing this school is of a "peculiarly" political character. This may be drawn from the whole tenor of the prospectus. Although pains have evidently been taken to clothe it in ambiguous language, so as to leave it liable to different interpretations, yet to those who are acquainted with the nature of the undertaking, as well as with the former views of General Green, it is as clear as noonday, and capable of easy demonstration. There is no better way to arrive at the truth of the problem, than to trace up the chain of events which led to the point at issue. As far back as 1828, General Green communicated to his then partner in business, that he intended to have his work performed by boys, by which means he would be enabled to carry on his business at a cheaper rate than those who employed journeymen. Indeed, General Green's course, since his connection with the press in this city in 1826, has been one continued effort of innovation; and to get his work done at a less price than the established tariff, appears to have been, as it is now acknowledged to be, his great desideratum.

The brief history of that connection follows: The Washington Gazette, for a long time printed by J. Elliott, was purchased by the party opposed to John Quincy Adams, for the main purpose of opposing his re-election. That paper was discontinued, and the United States Telegraph was established. About this period General Green made his appearance in Washington. He immediately became acquainted with the selected editor, Mr. J. S. Meehan, a man of unquestionable integrity, of respectable talents, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the printing business, both in theory and in practice. Through this means General Green soon became acquainted with the leading members of the Jackson party, and proving his ability to take charge of such an establishment, by his contributions to the editorial department, he very soon superseded Mr. Meehan, and became the sole editor and proprietor. Nothing, however, could be inferred from hence that Mr. Meehan was not willing that the change should be made, or that every measure thereof did not meet his cordial approbation. No circumstance worthy of note took place, until the winter of 1827-28, when the party in the Senate opposed to Mr. Adams, and in favor of the election of General Jackson, united and elected General Green printer to that body. Shortly after this event, General Green appears to have conceived the idea of reducing the prices paid for labor, and also of reducing the expenses of his office by the introduction of boys, which he increased by the latter part of the year 1828 to the number of thirty or forty.

The allurements of education, and the great personal advantages were then as now, held out to them. They were told that a library would be procured for their use—that instruction would be given them in the professional departments; and that, by the expiration of their term of service, they might, by study and attention, fit themselves either for editors, doctors, or lawyers.

This system was indeed commenced. Each boy was required to

write a treatise upon some subject; and one evening in each week was set apart for receiving those productions, and passing judgment upon their merits. This was continued for a short period; but this plan for raising a library failing, the scheme was abandoned.

General Green's plan for raising a library for the use of the boys was as singular as it was novel—no other than that of laying a tax of 25 per cent on that part of the wages of the journeymen, denominated "overwork." General Green, who never willingly abandons a position once taken, discovering that the prices paid for overwork were greater than what the journeymen could actually claim by the tariff of prices, reduced that item from 20 (a price still willingly paid by other employing printers in this city) to 16 2-3 cents per hour, pro rata with their weekly wages which is \$10 per week, thus exultingly putting in his own pocket what had been denied him to raise a library. About the same period of making this encroachment upon the journeymen, he attempted to reform his boy system. But such of the boys as considered his reform an innovation upon the contract by which they had entered the office, to the number of between nineteen and twenty (with but one solitary exception), left his employ. By this scheme General Green met heavy loss; for before an understanding took place the most valuable portion of them had engagements elsewhere.

He did not stop here, for during the last winter even the females in his office felt the weight of his economizing schemes.

General Green states, in his attempted reply to the protest of the Columbia Typographical Society, that no person who has ever been in his employ has lost a cent by him. The fact is, that during the past winter, he, so far from paying the females in his establishment, has reduced their wages below what is paid in every other office, from 20 to 40 per cent, thus extending his grinding oppression to those who have no protectors, and who can not help themselves.

It will not be amiss to notice here the circumstances of his proposals to several charitable institutions to obtain female labor for his office, as a substitute for that of men; and all under the ostensible object of performing a benevolent act; in this also he was disappointed.

The establishment of the manual-labor school is but a concentration of his various schemes to lower the prices of labor in his establishment, and to add to his already enormous profits a portion of the hard-earned pittance of the operative.

The amount of printing given to General Green by both houses of Congress and the several departments of the Government since his connection with the press, has been unparalleled in the annals of this country; and we venture nothing in saying, although the exact amount can not be ascertained, that his actual profits therefrom does not fall short of \$300,000; and that notwithstanding his reiterated declarations that he pays too much for labor, and that the wages paid to journeymen are too high, no printer in this or any other country has ever realized the same profits in the same period of time from the same number of hands.

Had we been satisfied that his motive in establishing this school was either patriotic or philanthropic, not one opposing word would have escaped our lips. But we can not shut our eyes to the fact that this institution calls for no personal or pecuniary sacrifice. He proposes to sustain it by the labors of the students, without expending one cent of the profits of the works to be executed by them. This fact must show that benevolence has no share in the plan designed. Where or when did pure philanthropy harter its sympathies for gold? Has a real benefactor of mankind ever distribute charity with one hand, and grasp at gain with the other?

From what has been above stated, we leave it to the public to say, whether it be not plain that monopoly of some kind is in view, to drive competition out of the market, and by this means to effect the ruin of the workman. And we ask whether it be consistent with the feelings of human nature, calmly to survey the approaching ruin of ourselves and our families, or to sit contented under the glare of a destroyer of all our comforts and happiness? The world will never

believe, that by ruining the present generation, he will benefit the next; or that he who educates the son and starves the father, is a true benefactor. Should this plan of General Green prove successful (which we believe will not be the case), where would be found the individual capital sufficient to sustain itself against such fearful odds? The same system must be adopted by others, and the productive classes, already sufficiently numerous, would become too abundant to insure public safety. Casuistry may discredit our reasoning, and sophistry may be used to our disadvantage; but we appeal to the plain understanding of every honest man, and request an attentive and unbiased perusal of the prospectus itself.

Let us examine his plan as we may, in every line we see something militating against the interests of our country. What must be the surprise of the freemen of America, to be told of this man, and at this late day, that we, the "people," are incapable of self-government; and that our press, which has so long sustained our liberties, is radically diseased? Is General Green the man to correct this radical defect?—he who tells the public that his connection with the press commenced so recently, and who, till 1823, had, perhaps, never been within the walls of a printing office; and who, to this day, has but a vague and theoretical idea of the business? Does he pretend to say that he has been favored with some divine inspiration—some talismanic power? That he, a stranger to the profession, has discovered the ignorance of the men who conduct it, and can apply the remedy? Why the very means which he proposed to use, show how little knowledge he has of its operation. For instance, he has enumerated various comprehensive works for publication, and would induce belief that those who take a share in their composition must thereby have a knowledge of their contents. Now the contrary is the fact; for articles of any length are divided into various parts, and each compositor is furnished with a small portion; which, instead of giving him any information on the subject, tends, if it have any effect at all, to obscure its sense and create false impressions. But General Green is to "elevate the morale of the press." How? By establishing a system of ethics for its government—to educate boys to be its rulers and governors, and to dictate to printers what they shall do! Thus hoodwinked, we are to submit to students of this institution, and to receive lessons in politics and morals from the regenerated press! Strip the language of the prospectus of its ambiguity, and the above is the interpretation of it.

We seriously believe that some political movement is at the foundation of this embryo school. Look at the facilities which the plan would throw into the hands of a political partisan, to enable him to have overwhelming influence on elections. Suppose, for example, he wished to control the elections of any particular state, he might establish as many presses in that state as he chose, at a very trifling expense, because the boys labor for the money for this purpose, and are by pecuniary ties bound to obey his orders, or be thrown destitute upon the world, being rendered obnoxious to his powerful institution. Still farther, we are convinced that this is the real motive of this institution, from the fact that large numbers of his prospectus have been circulated in the South, amongst those who lean to the same political principles that General Green advocates, while the vast North and West have not even heard a whisper from him of this regenerating press school.

Next to liberty, we value the profession we have adopted; and we shall use our best endeavors to maintain it in its purity and in its freedom. Never, we hope, will it be under the control of any one man, however great or wealthy he may be. The march of mind will regulate the emanations of the press; and if this projector has the welfare of the country at heart, much better would it be to leave it where he found it,—in the hands of the "schoolmaster," whose exertions only can regulate the "morale" of the press. The press is but the mirror of the mind; it no more than reflects the image which is placed before it, and exhibits it for the public benefit. General Green may be a profound politician; but, as a political economist, he betrays his igno-

rance in his plan of education. The plan of the institute has a specious aspect. It promises to give constant employment and a thoroughly classical and scientific education to 200 boys, who are to defray the expenses of their board, education, and clothing, and even medical attendance, by their own labor, and when free, to have placed to their credit \$728 each. What a beautiful picture of benevolence is drawn here! But how is the fact? The boy is to labor mentally and physically, for thirteen hours each day—three hours more than the regular time of work. He is to earn, out of journeymen's rate of wages, \$2 per week, after paying all expenses, which \$2 are to be deposited in a fund till he is 21 years of age; and then what is to be done with it? Given to the freed student, to enable him to commence business? No! It goes to the coffers of the principal of the institution, who realizes, by this means, in seven years, \$145,600! There is a provision, indeed, by which this sum may probably be loaned to the students, to be paid back in small annual installments, when a "prudent investment" may offer. Thus the General is the judge and disposer of the fund—he may lend it or not—he may refuse or accept securities, just as the investment may suit his pleasure. Does it look like a benefaction to withhold from the boys all the earnings of their industry? Why not place it, bona fide, to their credit, when of age, and allow them to follow the bent of their own inclinations? But it will be seen that the independence of the pupil is not his object; but, on the contrary, to secure the lasting dependence of the youth upon him, that he may direct his labors to the advancement of his own particular ends, whether political or mercenary.

General Green labors to impress on the public mind, that the printer must be ignorant, from being brought into the office as a "devil" a "mere drudge"—"an errand boy"—"to do the menial services of the establishment." This low sarcasm is unworthy of a serious reply. But we would tell him, that the day has gone by when servitude of this kind was exacted from the youngest apprentice—and tell him, too, that no corporal punishment is put in practice in any office—a circumstance which he must have known. To talk of substituting "solitary confinement" for flagellation is so ridiculous that we deem it unworthy of serious consideration.

General Green has, in public and private, asserted that the press of this country was a disgrace, owing to its being conducted by "ignorant journeymen printers;" and he proposed at the anniversary supper of the Typographical Society, in January last, to regenerate it by the institution which he was then about to set on foot. He said, in proposing this institute, that his object was not to realize anything from it; that his highest ambition was to record his name as a public benefactor, and after he was dead to be placed in a plain cemetery, with a marble slab thus inscribed: "Here lies Duff Green, the Regenerator of the American Press," or, in other words, more beautifully described by the poet:

"When he dies, he'll leave a lofty name,
A light and landmark on the cliffs of fame."

Those present felt the audacity of this remark, though not a harsh word was used while they considered him their guest, but they took immediate steps to repel the indignity offered to them, which were arrested by his having authorized an individual to recall his words, and to state that he was ashamed of his language, and that it was not his intention to have offended the gentlemen present. The apology was accepted; but the quiet which has reigned from that time has not boldened him to come forward and publish his prospectus to the world.

As another method of elevating the "morale of the press," of New-York, "One great object has been to enlist in aid of the various good interests of society, and to connect it with each, by the publication of a paper deserving their continuous support," and he has connected the United States Telegraph with the "interest of politics," with a paper

has been long under his control, and we leave it to the people to say, how much it has contributed toward redeeming the fallen morality of the press.

We feel it our duty as American citizens, having the interest of our country at heart, to warn the parent and guardian of youth of the error which they are likely to fall into, by sacrificing the liberty and happiness of their charges, and being led away or infatuated with General Green's project, which, if it could be successful, would tend to lower the press in the estimation of the people, by inculcating doctrines which are calculated to destroy the vital principles of our free institutions.

In closing our address, we would call upon the printers throughout the United States to examine the prospectus for themselves—to consider the motives which could induce any man to engage in such a scheme as "regenerating the American press," under the flimsy pretext of the low estimation in which it is held on account of being under the control of "ignorant printers." In contradistinction to this, we place the press conducted by practical printers far above the whole mass of those ephemeral papers that are sustained by party. We call upon you as printers, as freemen, to rally round the shield of our liberties, to protect it in its republican form, its purity, and its privileges, and to frown into insignificance the man who is base enough to use it for the degradation of his fellow beings. The Rubicon is passed, and we now proceed to the object we have in view—to protect our rights. No political motive urges us on; we merely desire to maintain those rights of equality which are intrusted to our care, and to keep and protect them unswerving. To you we look for an approval, and friendly co-operation in our exertions in resisting the encroachments of power, and we shall never flinch from the duty we have imposed upon ourselves. The freedom of the press must not be touched by unhallowed hands. We conjure you by all that is dear, not to suffer our efforts to be paralyzed by apathy:

The following letter was received from the Baltimore Typographical Society:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1834.

To the Printers of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN—The proceedings of the meeting of the printers of the District of Columbia, held in the city of Washington on the 22d ultimo, relative to the infamous project of Gen. Duff Green, was laid before the Baltimore Typographical Society at its meeting on Saturday last, and they came to the conclusion that a general meeting of the printers of this city should be held for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration on Saturday evening next. We have no doubt, from the spirit manifested upon the reading of the proceedings, by the members of the Baltimore Typographical Society, that you may rest assured you will receive the aid, countenance and support of the fraternity in this city, in your just and laudable effort to put down this scheme of Duff Green's; a scheme which, if suffered to be brought into existence and complete operation, will do more to injure the journeymen and employing printers of the United States than any that has been thought of since the days of Faustus.

We only wish, gentlemen, you could have been present at our meeting, and have seen the spirit that was manifested, and the determination, as far as in their power, and is compatible with the laws of our country, to nullify the ungracious, ambitious, and ungenerous designs of said Duff Green.

Gentlemen, wishing you, and all of us, success in the cause in which we are mutually engaged, and hoping our efforts may be crowned with success, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours, in fellowship,

JOSIAH BAILEY,
J. N. MILLINGTON,
THOS. R. GEDDES,

Committee of Correspondence.

On motion of R. H. Pratt it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the journeymen printers be tendered to the editors of the Globe and American Mechanic for publishing their proceedings, and to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette for his able defense of those proceedings.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the chairman and secretaries be authorized to call a meeting of the printers of the District of Columbia when, in their opinion, circumstances require it.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and that the newspapers in this District, and throughout the United States, be requested to publish them.

JNO. THOS. TOWERS,
JAMES F. HALIDAY,
Secretaries.

A. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman.

APPENDIX B, NO. 1.

Scale of Prices Adopted October 7, 1815, by the New York Typographical Society.

COMPOSITION.

1. All works in the English language, common matter, from English to minion, inclusive, 27 cents per 1,000; in nonpareil, 29 cents; in pearl, 37½ cents; in diamond, 50 cents: in all cases headlines and directions, or signatures and blank lines to be included. An odd en in width or length, to be reckoned an em; if less than an en, not to be counted.
2. All works done in foreign languages, common matter, to be paid 4 cents extra per 1,000 ems.
3. Works printed in great primer, or larger type, to be computed as English. Script, 30 cents per 1,000.
4. All workmen employed by the week shall receive not less than \$9 in book offices and on evening papers, and on morning papers not less than \$10.
5. Works done in the English language, in which words of Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, etc., or any of the dead characters occur, should they average one word per page, it shall be considered sufficient to become a charge, which shall be settled between the employer and employed.
6. Works done in Hebrew and Greek, without points, shall be paid 15 cents per 1,000 ems higher than common matter, with points, to be counted half body and half points, and paid double.
7. That making-up a set of furniture for a work of five sheets or under, if an octavo, be paid 25 cents. All other impositions to be 3 cents extra, progressively, in proportion to the size—a single form shall constitute a set.
8. Works done partly in figures and partly plain, such as arithmetical works, etc., to be paid 30 cents per 1,000 ems. Rule and figure work to be paid double.
9. Broadsides, such as leases, deeds, etc., done on English or smaller type, to be paid 27 cents per 1,000 ems. Play bills, putting bills, etc., to be paid for at the rate of 15 cents per hour.
10. Algebraical works, or those where characters of ~~figures~~ are the principal part, and works composed principally of musical, astronomical, or other signs, to be paid double.
11. Time lost by alteration from copy or by cutting or distributing letter, to be paid for at the rate of 15 cents per hour.

12. All works composed from manuscript copy, 2 cents extra.
13. Side, bottom, or cut-in notes, to be agreed on between the employer and employed.

PRESSWORK.

1. Bookwork done on brevier or larger type, on medium or smaller paper, 33 cents per token; on smaller type, 35 cents. Royal paper, on brevier or larger type, 35 cents per token; on smaller type, 37½ cents per token. Super-royal paper, on brevier or larger type, 36 cents per token; on smaller type, 39 cents per token.
2. A token of paper, if on bookwork, to consist of no more than 10½ quires; and if on a daily paper, no more than 10. For covering tympan, 37½ cents each; tympan and drawer to be considered as two.
3. Jobs, folio, quarto, etc., to be paid 33 cents per token.
4. Cards, if 100 or under, 30 cents; for each additional pack, if not more than 5, 12½ cents; if over 5, 10 cents.
5. Broad-sides, on bourgeois or larger type, 45 cents; on smaller type, 50 cents per token.
6. Three cents extra to be paid on forms containing wood engravings.
7. No journeyman working at press on a morning daily paper, shall receive a less sum than \$10 for his weekly services; nor those on an evening paper a less sum than \$9. If the quantity of work should exceed 8 tokens per day, the whole to be charged, if on a morning paper, at the rate of 45 cents per token; if an evening paper, 40 cents per token. Daily papers not exceeding 6 tokens per day, if a morning paper, \$9 per week; if an evening paper, \$8 per week.
8. All works done on parchment to be settled between the employer and employed.
9. Working down a new press to be settled between the employer and employed.
10. If at any time a pressman should be obliged to lift his form before it is worked off, he shall be allowed 33 cents for the same.
11. A pressman shall receive, for teaching an apprentice press-work, for the first three months, 5 cents per token, and for the three months following, 3 cents per token.

PETER FORCE, *President.*

THOS. SNOWDEN, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX B, NO. 2.

List of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Adopted November 4, 1815.

COMPOSITORS.

During the recess of Congress, in book or newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$9 per week. During the session, in offices engaged on Congressional work, or in newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$10 per week, and \$2 for each and every Sunday.

By the piece.—For every 1,000 ems, from brevier to pica, 28 cents; for smaller letter than brevier, 33½ cents; on newspapers, not less than 30 cents per 1,000 ems; above pica, to be charged as pica.

Rule or figure work.—All common rule or figure work, from brevier and upward, not less than 45 cents per 1,000 ems; below brevier, 50 cents per 1,000 ems.

Rule and figure work.—All common rule and figure work, from brevier and upward, not less than 56¼ cents per 1,000 ems; below brevier, not less than 65 cents per 1,000 ems; above pica, to be charged as pica.

For all foreign languages, printed in the Roman character, an addition of 5 cents per 1,000 ems.

All words in Greek, or other foreign characters, to be paid for at the rate of 60 cents per 1,000 ems.

Side notes to be calculated separate from the text.

An addition of 3 cents on each 1,000 ems for pronouncing dictionaries.

Alterations.—Compositors to receive, for alterations from copy, at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

PRESSMEN.

During the recess of Congress, shall receive not less than \$9 per week; by the piece, in newspaper offices, not less than 27½ cents per token, for royal or superroyal; nor less than 45 cents per token for nonpareil.

During the session, in offices engaged on Congressional work, or in newspaper offices, not to receive less than \$10 per week, and \$2 for each and every Sunday.

Paper.—Medium, and below medium, when the form consists of brevier, or larger letter, 33½ cents per token; below brevier, not less than 35 cents per token; royal and upward, on brevier or larger letter, not less than 37½ cents per token; all under brevier, not less than 50 cents per token.

Quarto, on medium paper, above 44 pica ems in width, to be paid as royal; octavo, above 24 pica ems, to be paid as royal; 12mo. above 21 pica ems, to be paid as royal; 18mo. above 17 pica ems, to be paid as royal.

Jobs not less than 35 cents per token.

Cards, for one pack, and not exceeding two packs, 35 cents; when exceeding two packs, to be paid at the rate of 15 cents per pack.

Broadsides shall be paid for double, according to the size of the paper.

All work on parchment, if one pull, 5¼ cents; if two pulls, 12½ cents.

For taking down or putting up a press, \$3.

For working down a new press, \$6.

For lifting a form before completed, 33½ cents.

For covering a tympan and drawer, \$1, or 50 cents for either.

When an alteration in a form takes place, each pressman shall be paid 16½ cents per hour.

No pressman shall teach an apprentice presswork, without the benefit of his work for 13 weeks, or half his wages for 6 months, nor shall he teach an apprentice who is more than 18 years old, and who is bound for less than three years.

APPENDIX B, NO. 3.

List of Prices of the Baltimore Typographical Society. Adopted June 2, 1832.

COMPOSITION.

I. Works done in the English language, common matter, from pica to minion, inclusive, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; nonpareil, 30 cents; agate, 31½ cents; pearl, 33½ cents; diamond, 50 cents. The headline, work the blank after, and the foot line, in all cases to be counted not less than three lines; an odd en in width or length, to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be reckoned.

II. Works printed in pica, or larger type, to be counted as if done in pica.

III. Works printed in Latin or Spanish, 3 cents extra per 1,000 ems; in French, 5 cents extra. Dictionaries in the above languages to be advanced as in Art. VI.

IV. Works in which Greek, Hebrew, Saxon or other foreign characters may occur, when they amount to one line per 1,000 ems, 2 cents extra, and in proportion for a greater or less quantity.

V. All works done in Greek and Latin, or Greek and English, to be charged a price and a half.

VI. English dictionaries, printed with figured vowels and accents, 5 cents advance; without figured vowels, but with accents, 2 cents advance. Geographical, biographical, and medical dictionaries, gazetteers, dictionaries of the arts and sciences, and works of a similar character, are not included in this article, unless they be attended with extra trouble, beyond the usual descriptive matter.

VII. Arithmetical works, 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems; rule work to be charged a price and a half; rule and figure work, double; algebraical works, and works composed principally of medical, astronomical, or other signs, to be charged double price.

VIII. Works done in Hebrew, without points, 15 cents advance per 1,000 ems; with points, (to be counted half body and half points) double price.

IX. Works done in Greek, without accents, 40 cents per 1,000 ems; with accents, 50 cents; the asper and lenis not to be considered as accents.

X. Spelling books, and works of that description, 5 cents in advance per 1,000 ems.

XI. Side and center notes in Bibles and Testaments, to be counted the full length of the page (including the lead or one rule), according to the type in which they are set, and charged 5 cents extra per 1,000 ems. Cut-in notes in the above works to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged a price and a half.

XII. Side notes, in law and historical works, to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set; and when cut into the text, to be charged 4 cents extra per 1,000 ems.

XIII. Quotations, mottoes, contents of chapters, and bottom notes, in smaller type than the body, to be paid for according to the size of type in which they are set.

XIV. Works where the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, to be paid 2 cents in advance per 1,000 ems.

XV. Time occupied by alterations from copy, or by casing or distributing letter not used by the compositor, to be paid for at the rate of 15 cents per hour.

XVI. When compositors, in book and job offices, shall be required to work after regular hours, they shall be allowed 20 cents per hour, or 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

XVII. All letter cast on a body larger than the face, to be counted according to the face of the type; and all letter cast on a smaller body than the face to be counted according to the body.

XVIII. For all matter made up and imposed by the employer, no more than 2 cents per 1,000 ems shall be allowed. The compositor in all cases to furnish the head, blank, and foot line, and count the same.

XIX. Making up a set of furniture, to be charged for by the time occupied, at the rate of 15 cents per hour.

XX. Compositors shall, in all cases, charge for every blank page at the end of a work imposed—each form to be graduated by the following rule: In octavo forms, if less than 2 pages, to be charged as 2; for 3 pages, 4 to be charged; for 5, 6 or 7, a full form, etc.

XXI. Compositors employed by the week shall not receive less than \$8 per week. Ten hours shall be considered a day's work in book and job offices.

PRESSWORK.

With balls or rollers before the press.

	Per token.
Medium and royal.....	\$o 30
Super royal.....	37½
Imperial.....	45
Job work.....	33¾
Broadsides.....	60

Cards, two packs and under to be considered a token, all over, 12½ cents per pack.

With rollers behind the press.

	Per token.
Medium and royal.....	\$0 23
Super royal.....	25
Imperial	27

All fine works to receive an extra price, to be determined by the employer and pressman, according to its quality. All book work under four tokens to be charged 2 cents extra per token.

All broadsides to be 45 cents per token.

Job work, 25 cents per token.

Cards, two packs and under, 25 cents; all over two packs, 10 cents per pack.

All colors to be charged double.

In all cases, where the employer finds the roller boy, 4 cents to be deducted on book or job work; on cards, 2 cents per pack.

Machine rollers.—Medium, four tokens or less, 30 cents per token; over four tokens, 27 cents. Other works in proportion. Fine work, extra price.

Lifting forms.—When there are not more than eight tokens, the pressman shall receive the price of one token extra for every form he shall be necessitated to lift.

Standing.—After a form shall have been put to press, the pressman shall receive 15 cents for the first half hour, and 20 cents for every subsequent hour that he is delayed by corrections or alterations.

Pressmen working by the piece, required to count the paper from the press, to be paid 2 cents extra per token.

Pressmen employed by the week to receive not less than \$8 per week. Ten hours shall be considered a day in book and job offices.

When pressmen, in book and job offices, shall be required to work after regular hours, they shall be allowed 20 cents per hour, or 4 cents extra per token.

Pressmen employed on morning papers, to be paid not less than \$9; on evening papers, not less than \$8 per week.

For covering tympan or drawer, 50 cents.

APPENDIX B, NO. 4.

Scale of Prices of the Typographical Association of New York, Adopted June 15, 1833.

COMPOSITION.

1. Works done in the English language, common matter, from English to nonpareil, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; agate, 27 cents, pearl, 30 cents; diamond, 37½ cents. The headline, with blank after, and the foot line, in all cases to be counted not less than three lines. When a measure exceeds even ems in width, and is less than an en, an en only to be counted; but if an en, or over, to be counted an em. Where greater lines are required to pages, they shall be furnished by the employer in a solid shape, or shall be charged by the compositor.

2. Works printed in great primer, or larger type, to be counted as if done in English.

3. All jobs done in plain script to be counted as English, and charged at 30 cents per 1,000 ems; those in analytical or construction script, or inclined bodies, to be counted as above and charged 40 cents.

4. Works printed in Latin or Spanish, 3 cents extra per 1,000 ems; in French, 5 cents extra. Dictionaries in the above languages to be advanced in proportion, as in article 7.

5. Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, etc., or any of the other characters not in common use, if amounting to one word, and not exceeding three words per 1,000 ems, to be charged 2 cents extra. Where the characters are

of a different size from the body of the matter, and are to be justified in, they shall be charged 4 cents extra. All exceeding three words to be charged in proportion.

6. All works done in Greek and Latin, or Greek and English, to be charged a price and a half.

7. English dictionaries, printed with figured vowels and accents, 5 cents advance; without figured vowels, but with accents, 2 cents advance. Concordances, and works of a similar description, where figures and points predominate, or any work where capitals, small capitals, or italic, are profusely used, 3 cents advance. Where superior letters or references are used, as in Bibles, or works of that character, 1 cent extra per 1,000 ems, shall be charged. Geographical, biographical, and medical dictionaries, gazetteers, dictionaries of the arts and sciences, and works of a similar character, are not included in this article, except they are attended with extra trouble, beyond the usual descriptive matter.

8. Arithmetical works, 5 cents extra per 1,000 ems. Rule work, part plain and part figures, and figure work where no rules are used and figures are required to be placed in columns, to be charged a price and a half; rule and figure work, double. Algebraical works, and works composed principally of medical, astronomical, or other signs, to be charged double.

9. Works done in Hebrew, without points, 15 cents advance per 1,000 ems; when with points, the body and the points to be cast up each according to its size, and to be charged double.

10. Works done in Greek, without accents, printed copy, page for page, 37½ cents; other reprints, 40 cents per 1,000 ems; with accents, 50 cents; the asper and lenis not to be considered as accents.

11. Church music, whether analytical or solid, to be charged a single price, according to the size of the type in which it is set. Piano music to be charged a price and a half, according to the size, except where it is condensed, when it shall be charged double.

12. Works done from manuscript copy, to be charged 2 cents extra per 1,000 ems, except foreign languages, which shall be 5 cents; printed copy, with frequent interlineations, to be considered as manuscript.

13. Spelling books, and works of that description, 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

14. Side and center notes in Bibles and Testaments to be counted the full length of the page (including the lead, or one rule, which shall count at least one em), according to the type in which they are set, and charged 5 cents extra per 1,000 ems. Cut-in notes, in the above works, to be charged 4 cents extra each note, and the whole page to be counted as text.

15. Side notes in law and historical works, to be counted the full length of the page, according to the type in which they are set; and when cut into the text, to be charged 4 cents extra each note.

16. Quotations, mottoes, contents of chapters, and bottom notes, in smaller type than the body, to be paid for according to the size of the type in which they are set.

17. Works where the measure does not exceed 16 ems in width, to be paid 2 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

18. Time occupied by alterations from copy, by casing or distributing letter, not used by the compositor, or other work appointed by the employer, to be paid for at the rate of 15 cents per hour.

19. When compositors are required to work more than regular hours, they shall be allowed 20 cents an hour, or 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

20. All letter cast on a body larger than the face (as bourgeois on long primer), to be counted according to the face; and all letter cast on a body smaller than the face (as minion on nonpareil), to be counted according to the body.

21. In all cases where a companionship may deem it necessary that matter should be made up by one person, the compositors may either appoint, from among themselves, or authorize the employer to appoint, a person to perform that duty, on terms to be agreed upon between them-

selves and the person employed to make up: *Provided, however*, That no more than 2 cents per 1,000 ems shall be allowed to the employer for making up, imposing, taking the necessary proofs, and keeping the schedule.

22. When a compositor is required to take out bad letters, and replace them, in consequence of faults in the founder, miscasts, or worn-out fonts, he shall be paid at the rate of 15 cents an hour.

23. For imposing forms, no more shall be allowed than 3 cents per page for quarto, 2 for octavo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for duodecimo, $1\frac{1}{4}$ for sexadecimo, and the like sum for all forms of a larger number of pages—the compositor, in all cases, to lay the pages in regular order, or to be responsible for their being so done.

24. It shall be the duty of the compositor imposing, to take two proofs of each form. All proofs taken afterwards, shall he paid for at the rate of 8 cents each, for letterpress forms, and for stereotype forms and small jobs, 2 cents each. When an extra proof, or proofs, are required by the carelessness of the compositor, they shall be at his expense.

25. Making up furniture for a quarto form, 18 cents; an octavo, 25 cents; and 3 cents extra for all other impositions progressively.

26. Compositors employed on morning newspapers shall receive not less than \$12 per week; on evening papers, and in book and job offices, not less than \$9 per week. Ten hours shall be considered a day in book and job offices.

PRESSWORK.

With balls.—Medium, 30 cents per token; royal, $33\frac{1}{3}$; super royal, $37\frac{1}{2}$; medium, and a half, 39; imperial, 40 cents; and everything above imperial, 45 cents. Cards, the first hundred, 30 cents; for all over one hundred, 10 cents a pack. The charge with hand rollers to be the same as with balls.

With rollers.—Medium, when there shall be but 4 tokens or less on a form, 25 cents per token; if over 4 tokens, 23 cents. Royal, 4 tokens or less, 27 cents; over 4 tokens, 26 cents. Super royal, 4 tokens or less, 30 cents; over 4 tokens, 28 cents. Medium, and a half, 4 tokens or less, 32 cents; over 4 tokens, 30 cents. Imperial, 4 tokens or less, 35 cents; over 4 tokens, 33 cents. For any size above imperial, the charge shall be, when there are 4 tokens or less, 40 cents; over 4 tokens, 35 cents. All broadsides, 40 cents per token. Cards, the first hundred, 25 cents, all over one hundred, 15 cents per hundred. All fine work to receive an extra price, to be arranged between the employer and journeyman. Work done after regular hours, to receive an advance of 5 cents per token.

Roller boys.—When the employer shall furnish a roller boy, there shall be 18 per cent. deducted from the wages of the pressman until it amounts to \$2 per week, when the deduction shall cease.

Machine rollers.—Medium, 4 tokens or less, 21 cents per token; over 4 tokens, 20 cents. Other sizes in proportion. Fine work, extra price.

Lifting forms.—When there are not more than 8 tokens, the pressman shall receive the price of 1 token extra for every form he shall be required to lift.

Covering tympan.—The sum of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents shall be allowed for covering a tympan; and the like sum for covering a drawer, or inner tympan.

For putting up or removing presses.—Twenty cents per hour shall be allowed.

Standing.—After a form shall have been put to press, the pressman shall receive 15 cents for the first half hour, and 20 cents for every subsequent hour, that he is delayed by corrections or alterations.

When a pressman is employed by the week, he shall receive not less than \$9 per week; ten hours, in all cases, to be the limit of a day's work. Overwork, 20 cents an hour.

SCALE OF VARIATION FOR THE SIZES OF FORMS.

	Octavo or pages or smaller.	Quarto or larger pages.
	Pica ems.	Pica ems.
Medium, to contain.....	9,000	11,000
Royal, to contain.....	11,000	13,500
Super royal, to contain.....	13,500	16,000
Medium and a half, to contain.....	16,000	18,000
Imperial, to contain.....	18,000	22,000

Any form exceeding either of these, by 250 ems, to be charged as the next highest.

APPENDIX B, NO. 5.

Bill of Prices of the Nashville (Tenn.) Typographical Society,
Adopted 1837.

COMPOSITION.

Compositors to receive per week.....	\$11 00
Bookwork, MS. copy, per 1,000 ems.....	35
Bookwork, reprint.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Newspaper, manuscript and reprint.....	32
Pamphlets (100 pages, or less).....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rule or figure work, to be counted price and a half. Rule and figure work, double price.	
For all works in foreign languages, an advance of.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dictionaries, arithmetics and algebraical works, an advance of..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Side notes to be calculated separate from the text, an advance of	02
All measures under 12 ems pica, an advance of.....	02
Letters cast on a different body from the face, to be counted by the body one way and the face the other.	
Alterations from copy, per hour.....	25
All sizes larger than pica, and not exceeding double pica, to be counted pica.	
Larger than double pica to be charged by the time.	
All type smaller than nonpareil, an advance of.....	02
Dressing furniture for book or pamphlet form.....	50
Ten hours shall be considered a day's work.	
All extra work to be charged per hour.	

PRESSWORK.

Pressmen to receive per week.....	\$12 00
Mammoth or elephant (book or news), per token.....	40
Imperial and super royal.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Royal and medium.....	25
Jobs.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cards, first pack.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cards, each additional pack on same form.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hat tips, same as cards.	
Jobs on silk or bank-note paper.....	50
Broadsides, on medium paper, or smaller.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broadsides, larger than medium.....	50
Lifting forms before finished, to be charged a token.	
All jobs with colored ink, per hour.....	25
Parchment, each pull.....	06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Covering tympan and drawer, each.....	75

All works containing woodcuts, an advance of.....	10
Corrections made in a form, after being put to press, to be charged per hour.....	25
Ten hours considered a day's work.	
Ten quires to be considered a token on a newspaper form—10½ quires on a book form.	

APPENDIX B, NO. 6.

List of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Amended and Adopted January, 1837.

COMPOSITION.

1. Compositors, during the recess of Congress, in book, or newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$10 per week. Ten hours to constitute a day's work.
2. During the session of Congress, in offices employed on the current Congress work, and in all offices engaged on other work done for, or by the authority of that body, or in newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$11 per week.
3. In all offices, and at all seasons to receive not less than \$2 for each and every Sunday, (to consist of eight hours,) and for extra hours on Sunday, 25 cents; and at all other times, 20 cents per hour.

PIECEWORK.

1. All works done in the English language, common matter, from pica to minion, 31 cents per 1,000 ems; minion and nonpareil, 37 cents; agate, 39 cents; pearl, 41 cents; diamond, 50 cents. The headline, with the blank after it, and the foot line, in all cases, to be counted as three lines. An en, in length or width, to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be reckoned. Above pica to be charged as pica.
2. Newspapers.—Brevier and upward, 33½ cents per 1,000 ems; minion and nonpareil, 37 cents; agate, 39 cents; pearl, 41 cents; diamond, 50 cents.
3. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted, to constitute rule work; and two or more columns of figures, without rules, to constitute figure work.
4. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. One column of figures and one rule in a page of other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work. *Provided, however,* That on works, the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns, (as on periodical publications,) no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for, or on account of the rules separating the columns.
5. All heads and foot lines attached to rule or figure work, or rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.
6. For all foreign languages, printed in the Roman characters, an addition of 6 cents per 1,000 ems.
7. All works printed in Greek or other foreign characters, to be paid for at the rate of 66 cents per 1,000 ems.
8. Arithmetical works to be paid an advance of 6 cents per 1,000 ems on the price of common matter.
9. Algebraical works to be charged double price.
10. Spelling books, or other work containing more than two columns in a page, to be paid an advance of one-half on the price of common matter.
11. Music, double price.
12. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.
13. Cut-in notes to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged 10 cents extra per 1,000 ems; and the whole page to be counted as text.

14. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.

15. All letter cast upon a larger body than the face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be counted according to its face; and all letter cast upon a smaller body than the face, as minion on nonpareil, to be counted according to the body.

16. All works where the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, to be 3 cents per 1,000 ems advance.

17. For making up a set of furniture, not exceeding 16 pages, 31 cents; when exceeding, 55 cents.

Alterations.—Compositors to receive for alterations from copy, at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

PRESSWORK.

1. Pressmen, during the recess of Congress, shall receive not less than \$10 per week—ten hours to constitute a day's work.

2. During the session of Congress, in offices employed on the current Congress work, and in all offices engaged on other work done for, or by the authority of that body, or in newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$11 per week.

3. In all offices, and at all seasons, to receive not less than \$2 for each and every Sunday, (to consist of eight hours.) and for extra hours on Sundays, 25 cents, and at all other times, 20 cents per hour.

PIECEWORK

Kind of work—per token.	With balls or hand rollers.	With rollers and roller boys or machine rollers. (a)
1. Paper—Medium and below medium, when the form consists of brevier, or larger letter.....	\$0.37	\$0.27
Below brevier, not less than.....	.39	.29
Royal, on brevier or larger letter.....	.41	.31
Royal, below brevier.....	.43	.33
Super royal, on brevier or larger letter.....	.45	.35
Super royal, below brevier.....	.47	.37
Medium and a half, on brevier or larger letter.....	.46	.36
Medium and a half, below brevier.....	.48	.38
Imperial, on brevier or larger letter.....	.50	.40
Imperial, below brevier.....	.52	.42
Newspapers, when printed on imperial.....	.50	.40
Newspapers, when printed on royal or super royal.....	.41	.31
For any size above imperial, the charge shall be.....	.60	.50

a Pressman to find his own roller boy

2. SCALE OF VARIATION FOR THE SIZE OF FORMS

	Octavo or smaller.	Quarto or larger.
	Pica ems.	Pica ems.
Medium, to contain.....	9,000	11,000
Royal, to contain.....	11,000	13,500
Super royal, to contain.....	13,500	16,000
Medium and half, to contain.....	16,000	18,000
Imperial, to contain.....	18,000	22,000

Any form exceeding either of these by 250 ems to be charged as the next highest.

SCALE FOR JOBS.

	Inches.
Medium to measure.....	18 by 22
Royal to measure.....	19 by 24
Super royal to measure.....	20 by 27
Imperial to measure.....	21 by 31

3. All bookwork less than 4 tokens to be charged 2 cents extra per token.
 4. Jobs, 39 cents per token, when worked on medium, or paper below medium; when on royal or upward, on brevier or larger letter, not less than 43 cents; below brevier, 45 cents; when on imperial, 50 cents per token.
 5. Work done in colors, double price.
 6. Cards, for 1 pack, and not exceeding 2 packs, 39 cents; when exceeding 2 packs, to be paid at the rate of 16 cents per pack.
 7. Broadside shall be paid for double, according to the size of the paper. To constitute a broadside, the matter to extend across the sheet without a break. A foolscap sheet, and all above, to be considered a broadside.
 8. All work on parchments, when not done by the piece, to be paid \$2.20 per day, and no charge to be made for less than half a day, when done by the piece, if 1 pull, 7 cents; if 2 pulls, 14 cents.
 9. All matter that is required to be made up and imposed in pages, to be considered bookwork.
 10. Tokens.—On newspaper work, not over 10 quires, or 240 sheets; and on other work, not more than 250 sheets; or 10½ quires to constitute a token.
 11. For taking down or putting up a press, 20 cents per hour.
 12. For working down a new Kamage press, \$6.
 13. For lifting a form before completed, 37 cents.
 14. For covering a tympan and drawer, \$1.10, or 55 cents for either.
 15. When an alteration in a form takes place, each pressman shall be paid at the rate of 18 cents per hour for the time occupied, or 25 cents per hour if but one pressman, with roller boy.
 16. No pressman shall teach an apprentice presswork, without the benefit of his work for fifteen weeks, or half his wages for six months; nor shall he teach an apprentice who is more than 18 years old, and who is bound for less than four years.
- No alteration or amendment shall be made to the foregoing list of prices, unless two-thirds of the members present concur therein; nor then, without one month's previous notice having been given.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING APPRENTICES.

1. Every apprentice shall serve until he be 21 years of age, and, at the time of entering as an apprentice, shall not be more than 16 years of age; and every boy taken as an apprentice shall be bound to his employer in due form of law.
2. No runaway apprentice to be received into any office in the District of Columbia, either as an apprentice or journeyman.
3. That on the death of his master, or if, from any cause, the office wherein he was indentured shall be discontinued, he may be taken into any other office, and be regularly indentured to finish the term of his indentureship.
4. After the 1st day of January, 1844, the Columbia Typographical Society will not consider any application for membership unless accompanied by sufficient proof that the applicant has served the period of five years as a regularly indentured apprentice at the printing business.
5. That after the 1st day of January, 1830, the Columbia Typographical Society will not permit members of said society to work as

any office where boys may be taken as apprentices to the printing business to serve for a less period than five years.

6. The Columbia Typographical Society recognizes but two classes of printers—employers and journeymen: that is, persons who carry on business solely as employers, and those who work as journeymen in the manner prescribed, and at the prices demanded by this society.

APPENDIX B, NO. 7.

Scale of Prices of the New Orleans Typographical Society, Adopted September 14, 1839.

COMPOSITION.

Compositors employed on morning newspapers to work by the piece only, at the following rates: Plain matter, in the English, French, or Spanish language, 62½ cents per 1,000 ems, for manuscript or printed copy; pearl, 75 cents per 1,000 ems; ruby, 81¼ cents per 1,000 ems; diamond, \$1 per 1,000 ems; rule and figure work, \$1.25 per 1,000 ems; rule or figure work separately, 93¼ cents per 1,000 ems. A foreman not to receive less than \$25 per week.

On evening papers, and in book and job offices, compositors not to receive less than \$19 per week, ten hours constituting a day's work; and all extra hours to be charged at the rate of 40 cents per hour. Work done by the piece to be charged the same as morning papers. Foremen on evening papers not to receive less than \$22.50 per week. Where two foremen are employed on one paper in two languages, the foreman on the English side not to receive less than \$20 per week.

On bookwork, the running title, white line under it, and the foot line of the page, to be considered as regular matter.

An odd en in width or depth to be counted an em; but if less than an en, it is not to be reckoned.

Bookwork and jobs done by the piece, with pica or larger letter, to be charged as pica.

Bookwork and jobs done by the piece, in which Hebrew, Greek, or other foreign characters occur, to be charged when they amount to one line, 16 cents extra per 1,000 ems.

Bookwork done by the piece in the dead languages, to be charged at the rate of \$1.25 per 1,000 ems; but work done in the dead and modern languages, (an equal proportion of each,) to be charged at the rate of 93.45 cents per 1,000 ems.

Bookwork with side notes, to be charged as follows: The text and side notes to be charged separately, and the notes to be charged according to the letter in which they are set, and calculated the full length of the page; when they are cut in the text, 16 cents extra to be charged.

Music, \$1.25 per 1,000 ems.

Letter cast on a body smaller than the face to be charged according to the body; and letter cast on a body larger than the face to be charged according to the face.

Compositors making up a set of furniture, to charge at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

Compositors, in all cases, to charge the blank pages which may occur in a work.

For alterations from copy, if a single one, 25 cents; per hour, 40 cents.

PRESSWORK.

[With balls or rollers.]

Bookwork done on medium, royal or super royal paper to be charged per token.....	\$1 00
Imperial	1 25
Broadside, posting bills, super royal or imperial.....	1 50
Broadside, posting bills, under super royal.....	1 00

Cards:

Plain, two packs or under.....	75
Glazed	1 25
For each succeeding pack, if plain.....	25
For each succeeding pack, if glazed.....	32 1/2
Work done on parchment, each impression.....	12 1/2
Standing after a form shall have been put to press, per hour....	40
Covering tympan and drawer, each.....	1 00
Putting up a press.....	5 00
Taking down a press.....	2 50
Pressmen working on morning and evening papers, or other peri- odicals, by the piece, to charge for medium, or super royal, per token.....	75
Imperial or larger.....	1 00

For all extra fine work an additional price to be charged, to be agreed on between the employer and employed.

All work done in colors, to be charged according to the time employed thereon.

Lifting a form before the whole impression is worked off, to be charged as one token.

When a roller boy is furnished by the employer, no more than 25 per cent shall be deducted.

When a pressman may be employed by the week in a book or job office, or on an evening paper, he shall not charge less than \$40 per week, ten hours constituting a day; and all work done after the regular hours, 40 cents per hour.

On morning papers, pressmen working by the week, not to receive less than \$22.

JAMES PIRNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM PICKETT, *Vice-President.*
JAMES O'DOWD, *Secretary.*
ROBERT MCCOULL, *Treasurer.*
A. H. HAYES,
H. L. KELSEY,
E. B. KELLY,
J. P. LYNCH,
JAMES DYER,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Directors.

APPENDIX B, NO. 8.

Scale of Prices of the Pittsburg Typographical Association,
Adopted November 21, 1849.

Pittsburg Typographical Association, organized in 1840, issued a bill of prices together with apprenticeship recommendations, November 21, 1849, as follows:

REPORT ON BILL OF PRICES.

To the Officers and Members of the Pittsburg Typographical Association
Your committee appointed to fix a bill of prices, respectfully offer the following for the consideration of the association:

COMPOSITION.

1. Composition, manuscript and reprint, per 1,000 ems.....\$0 25
 2. Any size smaller than nonpareil..... 28
- (The headline, with the blank after, and the first line in all cases to be counted three lines; over an en in length or width, to be counted an em; if less, not to be reckoned.)

3.	Work done in foreign languages, in Roman characters, extra, per 1,000 ems.....	10
4.	Work done in foreign languages, and not in Roman characters, except the German, which shall be the same as English, per 1,000 ems.....	50
5.	Algebraical work, and works having a great number of astronomical, medical, and other signs.....	50
6.	Spelling books and similar works, advance per 1,000.....	05
7.	Arithmetical work, advance.....	05
8.	English dictionaries with figured vowels and accents, advance	10
9.	English dictionaries without figured vowels, advance.....	05
10.	Side and center notes in Bibles, Testaments, and other works, to be counted the full length of the page (including the lead or rule), according to the type in which they are set, and an advance per 1,000 of.....	03
11.	Cut-in notes to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged an advance of.....	05
12.	Quotations, notes, mottoes, etc., in smaller type, to be counted according to the type in which they are set.	
13.	Works where the measure does not exceed 14 ems, advance per 1,000 of.....	03
14.	All letter cast on a body larger than the face to be counted according to the face; and all letter cast on a smaller body than the face, to be counted according to the body.	
15.	Composition on music to be done as agreed upon by the employer and journeyman.	
16.	Rule and figure work, per 1,000.....	50
17.	Rule or figure work, per 1,000.....	37½
18.	Letter list, or names set two or three newspaper column, per 1,000.....	37½
19.	Time lost in alterations from copy, extra casing of letter, or anything not coming legitimately under the preceding articles, to be charged by the hour.....	20
20.	Journeymen working by the week (ten hours a day's work), to receive not less than.....	8 00
21.	Journeymen working on morning papers, per week not less than	9 00
22.	Foremen shall not receive less per week than.....	10 00

JOB WORK.

Forms to be distributed by the journeyman.

Common medium sheet bills.....	\$1 00
Common medium sheet bills (with border).....	1 25
Common medium half-sheet bills.....	50
Common medium half-sheet bills (with borders).....	75
Common medium quarto bills.....	37½
Programmes (eight to a sheet).....	50
Posters for theater, circus, etc.....	50
Bills of lading.....	50
Circulars for balls, etc., (script).....	25
Business cards or exhibition tickets.....	25

Plain composition in script to be counted as pica.

All job work not above enumerated, or any the before mentioned with an extra quantity of matter, to be agreed upon by the parties.

PRESSWORK.

Office to find the roller boy.

Medium, or under, per token.....	\$0 20
Imperial, per token.....	25
Double medium, per token.....	28
Music, per token.....	23

Steamboat bills, per token (black).....	25
Steamboat bills, per token (colored).....	35
Alterations on steamboat bills.....	10
Bills of lading, circulars, invitations, billheads, checks, drafts, etc., per token.....	25
Colored work, per token.....	30
Cap or quarto post, per token.....	25
Cards, first pack.....	12 1/2
Cards, every additional pack.....	06 1/4
Posters, 100 or less.....	25
Posters, each additional 100 or less.....	12 1/2
Books of not more than one token an advance of.....	05
All work done on parchment, each pull.....	04
Covering tympan.....	50
Covering drawer.....	50
Making roller.....	45

Lifting forms before their completion, an extra token to be charged; provided, the full complement does not exceed 8 tokens.

Extra charges on engravings.

Pressmen employed by the week, ten hours to constitute a day's work, \$9 per week; power pressmen, \$10.

Your committee, without wishing to be considered as dictating to employers, would earnestly recommend that hereafter no apprentice shall be taken for a less period than three years, and that regular and formal indentures be made between the parties, that justice may be done both.

Respectfully,

G. T. MYERS.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
D. P. WOKK.
ALEX. W. ROOK.
W. H. CAPPE.
R. SINGERLY.
J. REISINGER.

PITTSBURG, November 21, 1849.

APPENDIX B, NO. 9.

Scale of Prices of the Journeymen Printers' Union of Philadelphia, Unanimously Adopted August 10, 1850.

MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Composition in agate, and in all larger type, of regular body and face, 30 cents per 1,000 ems.
2. Composition in type smaller than agate, of regular body and face, 35 cents per 1,000 ems.
3. Letter cast on a body larger than the face, to be charged according to the face; and letter cast on a body smaller than the face to be counted according to the body.
4. Rule and figure work, double price.
5. Composition requiring three justifications, such as three columns of figures, lists of letters, as at present published, etc., a price and a half.
6. Work by the hour, and all waiting after 8 o'clock, p. m. for mails, or for any other purpose, 25 cents per hour.
7. On each occasion where a hand shall be called to go to work, after being through the regular work, \$1 shall be charged extra.
8. Every hand employed upon a morning newspaper shall be entitled to 24 consecutive hours' intermission from labor in each week, and if called upon to work during such intermission, he shall be paid \$1 extra, whether the said intermission occurs on Saturday, or any other day of the week.

9. Work by the week, \$12 per week, 10 hours constituting a day's work.

WEEKLY AND AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS.

1. Composition, 28 cents per 1,000 ems.
2. Hour work, 20 cents per hour.
3. Ten dollars per week, 10 hours constituting a day's work.

BOOK AND JOB WORK.

1. Work in the English language, printed copy, from pica to nonpareil, inclusive, 27 cents per 1,000 ems; from agate to diamond, 30 cents per 1,000 ems. Manuscript copy, 2 cents per 1,000 ems extra. Printed copy, with 10 interlineations or alterations per 1,000 ems, to be charged as manuscript.
2. Work in foreign languages, Roman characters, printed copy, 5 cents per 1,000 ems extra; manuscript, 7 cents per 1,000 ems extra.
3. Work in the Hebrew language, 35 cents per 1,000 ems. Where points are used, they shall be counted according to their body, and charged 40 cents per 1,000 ems.
4. Work in the Greek language, 45 cents per 1,000 ems.
5. Work in which Hebrew and Greek words, and words in other than Roman characters occur, 1 cent extra for every three words.
6. Spelling books, dictionaries, primers, and all works in which figured vowels and accents are used, printed copy, 33 cents per 1,000 ems; manuscript, 35 cents extra per 1,000 ems.
7. Arithmetical work, 10 cents extra per 1,000 ems.
8. Algebraical work, 50 cents per 1,000 ems.
9. Work in which cuts, excepting initial letters, are run into the matter, 2 cents per 1,000 ems extra on the pages in which such cuts occur.
10. Quotations, mottoes, contents of chapters, footnotes, descriptions, undercuts, to be charged according to the type in which they are set.
11. Jobs in script to be counted as pica, 33 cents per 1,000 ems.
12. Work in which the lines or paragraphs are in different sized type alternately, 2 cents per 1,000 ems extra.
13. All matter in which there are a number of braces, requiring more than two justifications, a price and a half. (In this section reference is made to tables of classification, as a botanical work, etc.)
14. Side and center notes, or reference to Bibles, Testaments, law and historical works, and work of a similar description, to be counted according to the type in which they are set, and measured the whole length of the page, including the leads and rules, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra.
15. Cut-in notes, 2 cents per note, and the matter to be counted as text.
16. In letterpress offices, cuts and blank pages to be charged by the compositor; and all cuts to be charged according to the type of the page in which they respectively occur.
17. Letter cast on a body larger than the face, to be charged according to the face; and letter cast on a body smaller than the face, to be counted according to the body.
18. The headline, the blank after it, and the foot line, to be counted three lines. An en in width to be counted an en; if more than an en, to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be counted.
19. When the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra.
20. When the measure does not exceed 18 ems in width, 2 cents per 1,000 ems extra.
21. When the measure does not exceed 21 ems in width, 1 cent per 1,000 ems extra.
22. The compositor shall not be required to correct alterations (including alterations of punctuations) from printed copy.
23. In tabular work, three or more columns of rules and figures to

constitute rule and figure work. Three or more columns of rules to constitute rule work. Three or more columns of figures to constitute figure work. Rule and figure work, double price. Rule work, a price and a half. Figure work, a price and a half.

24. No work shall be measured by any type larger than pica.
25. Making up a set of furniture to be charged for according to the time occupied.
26. In stereotype offices, the forms to be revised, or prepared for molding, at the employer's expense, and reimposed matter to be in the care of the office.
27. The lowest charge for any piece of work, 27 cents.
28. All work on time (except week work), 20 cents per hour.
29. Compositors employed by the week, \$10 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work.

MUSIC.

1. Plain choral music, 18 cents per 1,000 ems; plain choral music, containing two parts on a staff, or with organ accompaniment, 22 cents per 1,000 ems; where a single staff on the page contains two parts, 20 cents per 1,000 ems.
2. Piano and other instrumental music, 20 cents per 1,000 ems.
3. Rudiments to be counted as music.
4. Music jobs, containing less than 15,000 ems, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

APPENDIX B, NO. 10.

List of Prices of the Columbia (Washington, D. C.) Typographical Society, Adopted November 2, 1850.

COMPOSITION.

1. Compositors to receive not less than \$12 per week; ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours, 25 cents per hour.
2. In all offices, and at all seasons, to receive not less than \$2.50 for each and every Sunday (to consist of eight hours), and for extra hours on said day, 30 cents per hour.

PIECEWORK.

1. All works done in the English language, common matter, from pica to nonpareil, 40 cents per 1,000 ems; nonpareil, 44 cents; agate, 47 cents; pearl, 49 cents; diamond, 60 cents. The headline, with the blank after it, and the foot line, in all cases, to be counted as three lines. An en, in length or width, to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be reckoned. Above pica, to be charged as pica.
2. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted to constitute rule work; and two or more columns of figures without rules, to constitute figure work.
3. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. One column of figures and one rule, in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work. *Provided, however,* That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns (as on periodical publications), no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for, or on account of, the rules separating the columns.
4. All heads and foot lines attached to rule or figure work, per rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.
5. All foreign languages, printed in Roman characters, an addition of 6 cents per 1,000 ems.
6. All work printed in Greek, or other foreign characters, to be paid for at the rate of 79 cents per 1,000 ems.

7. Arithmetical works to be paid an advance of 6 cents per 1,000 ems on the price of common matter.
 8. Algebraical or mathematical works to be charged double price.
 9. Spelling books, or other work containing more than two columns in a page, to be paid an advance of one-half on the price of common matter.
 10. Music double price.
 11. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.
 12. Cut-in notes to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged 10 cents extra per 1,000 ems; and the whole page to be counted as text.
 13. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.
 14. All letter cast upon a larger body than the face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be counted according to its face; all letter cast upon a smaller body than the face, as minion on nonpareil, to be counted according to the body; and all letter shall measure $12\frac{1}{2}$ ems to the alphabet.
 15. All works, where the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, to be 3 cents per 1,000 ems advance.
 16. For making up a set of furniture, not exceeding 16 pages, 37 cents; exceeding, 66 cents.
- Alterations.—Compositors to receive for alterations from copy at the rate of 30 cents per hour.

PRESSWORK.

1. Pressmen shall receive not less than \$12 per week; ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours 25 cents per hour.
2. At all times to receive not less than \$2.50 for each and every Sunday (to consist of eight hours), and for extra hours on said day 30 cents per hour.

PIECEWORK.

Kind of work.	With balls or hand rollers.	With rollers and roller boys (a) or machine rollers.
	Cents.	Cents.
Medium and below medium, when the form consists of brevier or larger letter	43	33
Below brevier, not less than	46	36
Royal, on brevier or larger letter	48	38
Royal, below brevier	51	41
Super royal, on brevier or larger letter	53	43
Super royal, below brevier	55	45
Medium and a half, on brevier or larger letter	54	44
Medium and a half, below brevier	57	47
Imperial, on brevier or larger letter	59	49
Imperial, below brevier	61	51
Newspapers, when printed on imperial	59	49
Newspapers, when printed on royal or super royal	48	38
For any size above imperial the charge shall be	71	61

a Pressman to pay his roller boy.

2. SCALE OF VARIATION FOR THE SIZE OF FORMS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PICA EMS (a) TO BE CONTAINED IN EACH.

Numerical Denomination.	Medium.	Royal.	Super royal.	Medium and a half.	Imperial.
Twos	11,966	13,780	16,318	17,948	19,672
Fours	9,960	11,468	13,580	14,720	16,372
Sixes	9,306	10,716	12,690	13,960	15,298
Eights	8,816	10,152	12,044	13,224	14,484
Twelves	8,712	10,032	11,880	13,068	14,322
Sixteens	8,254	9,594	11,276	12,380	13,524
Eighteens	8,206	9,450	11,190	12,312	13,492
Twenty-fours	8,024	9,240	10,942	12,036	13,192
Thirty-twos	7,948	9,152	10,838	11,922	13,066

a This table is based upon 6 pica ems to the statute inch. The English standard (see Penny Magazine, Vol. 11, p. 422) is $7\frac{1}{2}$ pica ems to the foot; but most fonts in this country are a slight degree smaller.

3. LEGITIMATE SIZES OF PAPER.

	Inches.
Medium	16 by 22
Royal	19 by 24
Super royal	20 by 27
Medium and a half	22 by 27
Imperial	21 by 31

Any form exceeding either of these by 300 ems, to be charged as the next size.

4. All bookwork less than 4 tokens to be charged 2 cents extra per token.

5. Jobs 48 cents per token, when worked on medium or paper below medium; when on royal or upward, on brevier or larger letter, not less than 52 cents; below brevier, 54 cents; when on imperial, 60 cents per token.

6. Work done in colors, double price.

7. Cards, for one pack, and not exceeding two packs, 47 cents; when exceeding two packs, to be paid for at the rate of 19 cents per pack.

8. Broadsides shall be a price and a half, according to the size of the paper. To constitute a broadside, the matter to extend across the sheet without a break. A foolscap sheet, and all above, to be considered a broadside.

9. Parchments to be 50 cents per token.

10. All matter that is required to be made up and imposed in pages, to be considered bookwork, except newspapers of 4, 8, or 16 pages.

11. A token shall consist of 240 sheets.

12. For taking down or putting up a press, 25 cents per hour.

13. For lifting a form before completed, 44 cents.

14. For covering a tympan and drawer, \$1.50, or 75 cents for either.

15. When an alteration in a form takes place, each pressman shall be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour for the time occupied, or 30 cents per hour, if but one pressman, with a roller boy.

16. No pressman shall teach an apprentice presswork without the benefit of his work for fifteen weeks, or half his wages for six months; and he shall be a regular apprentice of the office.

(November 2, 1850.)

APPENDIX B, NO. 11.

Scale of Prices of the Printers' Union of the City of New York, Proclaimed February 1, 1851. (Adopted October 26, 1850.)

(Somewhat abridged and condensed.)

The scale for bookwork occupies 15 pages of the pamphlet containing the scale. (a) The most essential points of this book scale are:

ARTICLE 1. Works done in the English language, common matter (reprint) from pica to agate, inclusive, 27 cents per 1,000 ems; pearl, 32 cents; diamond, 40 cents.

ART. 2. Works done in the English language, common matter (manuscript) from pica to agate, inclusive, 29 cents per 1,000 ems; pearl, 34 cents; diamond, 42 cents.

ART. 3. Works done in pica, or any larger type, to be counted as pica.

Then follow several articles specifying extras: Works in Latin or Spanish, 3 cents extra per 1,000 ems; French, 5 cents extra; grammars, 5 cents. Works printed in both Greek and Latin, or in Greek and English, are charged price and a half; so, too, of work in Greek alone.

ART. 15. Side and center notes in Bibles and Testaments, to be counted the full length of the page (including the lead, or one rule, which shall count at least 1 em) according to the type in which they are set, and charged a price and a half. Cut-in notes, in the above works, to be charged 4 cents extra each note, and the whole page to be counted as text.

ART. 19. The headline, with the blank after it, and foot line, to be charged by the maker-up, and counted not less than 3 lines.

ART. 21. Time occupied by alterations from copy, by casing or distributing letter not used by the compositor, etc., to be paid for at the rate of 18 cents per hour. When compositors are required to work beyond regular hours they shall be paid at the rate of 21 cents per hour, or 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

ART. 22. All letter cast on a body larger than the face (as bour-

a The following preface to the scale is issued "To the trade," and is of historical value:

TO THE TRADE.

The following "scale of prices" has been adopted, after mature deliberation, by the "New York Printers' Union," and, so far as their members are concerned, will be fully supported from the first day of February, 1851.

We submit these prices to the trade at large, and ask for them the support of journeymen and employers; because we believe them to be in every respect just and reasonable,—because a number of the largest and best establishments in the city now pay them,—because the recent great increase in the necessaries of life, and the general advance of wages by other trades, render these enhanced prices in our business imperatively necessary,—because they will tend to the physical and consequently the moral improvement of printers,—because they will protect good workmen against quacks, and thus become of pecuniary interest both to the employer and the workman,—and because they will form what has been long needed in this city, a uniform and well-known tariff of wages.

With these brief, but we think cogent reasons, we submit the "New York Union scale" to the trade; and by our signatures hereunto appended, do certify the following to be a correct transcript of the original copy.

F. J. OTTARSON,

President of the New York Printers' Union,

C. WALKER COLBURN,

Recording Secretary.

January 25, 1851.

geois on long primer) to be counted according to the face; all letter cast on a body smaller than the face (as minion on nonpareil) to be counted according to the body. All fonts, the alphabets of which measure less than 12½ ems, to be counted in width according to the next smaller size.

ART. 23. In all cases where a companionship may deem it necessary that matter should be made up by one person, the compositors may appoint from among themselves, or authorize the employer to appoint a person to perform that duty, on terms to be agreed upon between themselves and the person employed to make-up: *Provided, however*, That no more than 2 cents per 1,000 ems shall be allowed for making-up, imposing, taking the necessary proofs, and keeping the schedule.

ART. 24. When a compositor is required to take out bad letters, and replace them, in consequence of faults in the foundry, miscasts, or worn-out fonts, he shall be paid at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

ART. 25. For imposing forms, no more shall be allowed than 3 cents per page for quarto, 2 cents for octavo, 1½ for duodecimo, 1¼ for sexadecimo, and the like sum for all forms of a larger number of pages—the compositor, in all cases, to lay the pages in regular order, or be responsible for their being so done.

ART. 27. Making up furniture for a quarto form, 18 cents; an octavo, 25 cents; and 3 cents extra for all other impositions progressively.

ART. 28. Compositors employed by the week, shall receive not less than \$10, ten hours to be considered a day's work.

ART. 29. The compositors on a work are entitled to correct the author's proofs, for which they shall be paid at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

ART. 32. When woodcuts are inserted in the matter, or worked in pages along with the body of the work, such cuts belong to the compositors; but where the cuts are worked entirely separate, the same as copperplate engravings or lithographic plates, they shall not be claimed by the compositors.

ART. 34. In large book rooms, the establishment has the privilege of claiming full titles and dedications, but in no case shall piece-paying establishments claim half titles, or any other prefixed matter, nor call the fat portions of any work.

ART. 37. When a compositor (working by the piece) receives copy of contents, indexes, or any other copy where more than the usual quantity of capitals, figures, periods and italics are used, the establishment shall furnish the compositor with the necessary sorts.

ART. 39. The compositor shall in all cases be exempt from clearing away, tying up, or in any manner taking charge of matter which he has set: *Provided, always*, That this article shall not interfere with the custom existing as to headlines, titles, taking out leads, etc.

ART. 40. When works, or portions of works, are required to be leaded, and the leads are not furnished by the office at the time of composition, such matter to be afterwards leaded, but at the expense of the employer, and the compositor to charge such matter the same as if he himself had originally put in the leads.

ART. 43. When compositors are required to remain in the office unemployed, awaiting orders from the employer, etc., they shall be paid at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The newspaper scales, job-work and presswork scales are in full, as follows:

MORNING NEWSPAPER WORK.

ARTICLE I. Compositors employed by the piece shall receive not less than 32 cents per 1,000 ems, for common matter. When compositors are employed at night only, by the piece, they shall receive 35 cents per 1,000 ems.

ART. 2. Compositors employed by the week (six days) shall receive not less than \$14 per week; twelve hours to constitute a day's work. When employed on night situations, two hours shall be deducted to the

afternoon to distribution, and seven hours at night (from 7 to 2 o'clock) to composition; and they shall be paid \$11 per week. For all times beyond 2 o'clock at night, in either of the above situations, 25 cents per hour shall be charged, or the time deducted from the following day, at the option of the employer.

ART. 3. Compositors may be employed during the day, on morning papers, at 28 cents per 1,000 ems, or \$10 per week.

ART. 4. When required to remain in the office unemployed during the stipulated hours for composition, the compositor shall receive not less than 25 cents per hour for such standing time; it being understood, of course, that he shall perform any other reasonable work that the employer may appoint during such standing time. Time occupied in casing or distributing letter not to be used by the person distributing or casing, alterations from copy, lifting forms, etc., to be paid for at not less than 25 cents per hour.

ART. 5. When compositors are called upon before the regular hour for commencing composition, in case of the arrival of a steamer, etc., they shall be paid not less than \$1 each for such call, and be entitled to the matter they set. This is understood to apply to both week and piece work.

ART. 6. Tabular work, etc., containing three or four columns, either of figures or words, or figures and words, without rules, shall be charged a price and a half. All work, as above, with brass or other rules, or where there are five or more columns of figures, or figures and words, with or without rules, shall be paid double price.

ART. 7. For work done in pearl, or smaller type, an advance of 4 cents per 1,000 ems shall be charged. For work done in French, German, and other foreign languages, an advance of 5 cents per 1,000 ems shall be charged.

ART. 8. When a measure exceeds even ems in width, and is less than a 3-em space, no extra charge is to be made; if a 3-em space, an en to be counted; if an en, an en to be counted; if over an en, an em to be counted.

ART. 9. Bastard letter to be cast up as described in article 22 of book scale.

ART. 10. Where intricate work, etc., occurs, which the newspaper scale can not reach, the price to be agreed upon between employer and journeyman.

ART. 11. In offices where both week and piece hands are employed, the fat and lean copy to be distributed equally among them.

EVENING NEWSPAPER WORK.

ARTICLE 1. Compositors employed by the piece shall receive 28 cents per 1,000 ems for common matter.

ART. 2. Compositors employed by the week (six days) shall receive not less than \$10—ten hours to constitute a day's work.

ART. 3. For time (as laid down in Art. 4, of morning paper scale), a charge of 18 cents per hour shall be made.

Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, of morning paper scale, shall apply to evening papers.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY PAPERS.

ARTICLE 1. Compositors employed by the piece shall receive not less than 28 cents per 1,000 ems for common matter.

ART. 2. Compositors employed by the week (six days) shall receive not less than \$10—ten hours to constitute a day's work.

ART. 3. Compositors employed by the piece on Sunday papers shall receive not less than 28 cents per 1,000 ems for common matter. When employed by the week (six days) they shall receive not less than \$11—ten hours to constitute a day's work, with the exception of Saturday, when it is expected that a week hand will work during the evening.

ART. 4. For time (as laid down in Art. 4 of morning paper scale), a charge of 18 cents per hour shall be made.

Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, of morning paper scale, shall apply to weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and Sunday papers.

JOB WORK.

ARTICLE 1. All job work of a fancy or display character shall be either paid for on time or by special agreement, according to its relative value—that is to say, all that class of jobs styled posters, show cards, handbills, circulars, billheads, cards, labels, and others of a similar description. All pamphlets, catalogues, sermons, tracts, by-laws, and other works of a like nature, when making not more than one sheet, to be considered jobs; and, if done on the piece, to be paid for at the rate of 28 cents per 1,000 ems, for either manuscript or reprint, without the usual extras belonging to bookwork; but when making over one sheet, to be charged in accordance with the book scale with the extras belonging thereto.

ART. 2. All men employed by the week shall be paid at the rate of \$10; when paid by the hour, the price shall correspond to the amount per week—ten hours to constitute a day's work. When required to work beyond regular hours, such extra time shall be paid for at the rate of 21 cents per hour; and if by the piece, the compositor shall receive 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

PRESSWORK.

ARTICLE 1. *Power pressmen.*—No power pressman shall work for a less sum than \$10 per week, for day work, or \$12 per week, for night work. The day's work in all cases to consist of ten hours. Overwork shall be paid for at the rate of 21 cents per hour.

ART. 2. The pressman shall not be held responsible for any accident that may happen at a press at which he is not actually working, provided such press was all right when it was started.

ART. 3. No pressman shall take charge of more than two presses, unless temporarily, as in the case of the sickness of a fellow workman, or other emergency.

ART. 4. *Hand pressmen.*—No hand pressman, employed by the week, shall work for a less sum than \$10 per week, for day work, or less than \$12 per week, for night work. The day's work in all cases to consist of ten hours. Overwork shall be paid for at the rate of 21 cents per hour.

ART. 5. *Bookwork on the piece.*—Ordinary bookwork to be paid at the following rates: Medium, 18 by 22 inches, 25 cents per token, royal, 20 by 25 inches, 27 cents per token; super royal, 22 by 28 inches, 29 cents per token; medium and a half, 24 by 29 inches, 31 cents per token; imperial, 23 by 33 inches, 33 cents per token. Double column, or larger, to be subject to special agreement. For all jobs of bookwork of 4 tokens, or less, 2 cents extra per token shall be charged.

Job work on the piece.—No job, the number of which does not exceed 1,000, shall be done for less than 25 cents per token of 100 sheets; nor shall any description of work, of what number soever, be done for less than 23 cents per token.

ART. 6. Any number of sheets exceeding 12 over the regular sum plus shall be reckoned as a token, and charged.

ART. 7. Pulling clean proofs shall be charged on time.

ART. 8. Extra bookwork to be paid as may be agreed upon. By extra bookwork is meant such bookwork forms as have cuts in them—where the pages are surrounded with rules—where there are more than 24 pages in the form—or any other thing which causes extra trouble to the pressman.

ART. 9. Show bills to be paid 50 cents per token. If two or more

colors are required, or any extra care be required in the making ready or working, they shall be charged on time, or by special agreement.

ART. 10. *Cards*.—Small or ordinary business cards shall be paid 25 cents for the first pack, and 10 cents for each subsequent pack. Extra size cards, as show cards, etc., 50 cents for the first pack, and 25 cents for every succeeding pack.

ART. 11. *Extra work*.—All kinds of extra work, as headings, show cards with cuts in them, wood engravings, colored work, or printing in gold, silver, bronze, etc., to be paid for either on time or by special agreement.

ART. 12. Standing, to be paid for at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

ART. 13. When the press is not furnished with a self-inking apparatus, the employer shall furnish a roller boy at his own expense.

ART. 14. When the inking apparatus is not worked by steam, the pressman shall be entitled to charge 2 cents per token extra.

ART. 15. *Lifting forms*.—When a pressman is required to lift his form, he shall be entitled to charge 1 token therefor.

ART. 16. *Putting on tympan*s.—The pressman shall be entitled to 50 cents for putting on a new tympan, either outer or inner.

ART. 17. Pressmen employed in cleaning, putting up, or removing presses, shall be paid 21 cents per hour.

ART. 18. Pressmen required to cast rollers, cut paper, or do any other work not fairly to be considered presswork, in their own time, shall be paid 18 cents per hour for the same.

This scale of prices shall at no time be altered or amended, unless notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given at least one month previously to being acted upon; nor then, except by a two-third vote of the members present.

Adopted October 26, 1850.

E. H. ROGERS, *Acting President*.

H. A. GUILD, *Secretary pro tem*.

APPENDIX B, NO. 12.

Scale of Prices of the Cincinnati Typographical Union, to Take Effect on Thursday, November 24, 1853.

COMPOSITION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. No office shall be entitled to more than three apprentices. The number in small offices to be regulated by the standing committee.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Composition on morning papers, common matter, shall be charged at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems, and all standing time shall be charged as follows, namely: For half an hour or less 15 cents; over half an hour, and not exceeding an hour, 30 cents. All matter composed in a morning newsroom to be regarded as belonging to a morning paper, and to be charged as such.

SEC. 2. Composition on other than morning papers, common matter, 30 cents per 1,000 ems; and all matter composed on Sundays, and after 9 o'clock p. m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and after 5 p. m. on Saturdays shall be charged a price and a half.

SECTION 1. Composition on bookwork, common matter, from pica to agate, inclusive, 32 cents per 1,000 ems; pearl, 33½ cents; diamond, 35 cents. All work done in larger type than pica to be counted as pica.

SEC. 2. All foreign languages, in the Roman characters (reprint), an advance per 1,000 ems of 5 cents; in manuscript, 10 cents.

SEC. 3. Spelling books, and works of that description, an advance, on the entire work, of 5 cents per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 4. English dictionaries, printed with figured vowels or accents, an advance per 1,000 ems of 5 cents; without figured vowels or accents, an advance of 2 cents.

SEC. 5. All work where figures, points, capitals, small capitals, or italics are profusely used, an advance of 3 cents per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 6. Grammars and arithmetics to be charged an advance of 5 cents per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 7. Works in algebra, where matter is generally plain, 3 cents advance per 1,000 ems; all other algebraical works, 18 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 8. Works done in the Hebrew, without points, 15 cents per 1,000 ems advance; when with points, the body and the points to be cast up, each according to its size, and to be charged double.

SEC. 9. Works in Greek, with accents attached, 8 cents advance per 1,000 ems; with kerns, 18 cents advance per 1,000 ems; in Greek and Latin combined, 8 cents advance per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 10. When Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, or any other character not in common use, occasionally occurs, to be charged 1 cent per word.

SEC. 11. Plain choral music, 20 cents per 1,000 ems; plain choral music containing two parts on a staff, or with organ accompaniment, 24 cents per 1,000 ems; when a single staff on a page contains two parts, 22 cents per 1,000 ems. Piano and other instrumental music, 22 cents per 1,000 ems; rudiments to be charged the same as the music accompanying. All music jobs containing less than 15,000 ems, an advance of 3 cents per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 12. Side and center notes to be counted the full length of the page, including the lead or one rule, according to the type in which they are set, and charged 5 cents advance per 1,000 ems. Cut-in notes, when in type foreign to the text, to be charged at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 ems, and no deduction to be made from the regular page.

SEC. 13. Works on natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, botany, etc., where woodcuts are inserted in the matter which cause over-running in making up, and especially when questions are appended at the bottom of the page, 25 cents per hour shall be charged for the time so lost.

SEC. 14. Medical, astronomical, and philosophical works, where signs frequently occur, a price and a half.

SEC. 15. Small, isolated tables, occurring in works of a narrow measure, as in double-column octavo, to be paid for according to the time consumed in composing them, at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

SEC. 16. All cuts shall be charged by the compositor, and estimated according to the body of the work.

SEC. 17. Works in which the lines or paragraphs occur frequently in different sized type, to be cast up separately, and charged an advance of 3 cents per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 18. All matter in which there are a number of braces requiring two or more justifications, as in botanical works, a price and a half to be charged.

SEC. 19. All matter made up and proved by the employer, except on newspapers, to be charged 2 cents less per 1,000 ems. No matter, however, to be made up by the employer or other persons, without the consent of the journeyman composing the same; nor is that to be construed as giving to the employer the headings, the blank pages, lead or foot lines, or any portion of matter, which, according to usage, belongs to the journeyman when he makes up himself; and all guard lines to be charged with the body of the page.

SEC. 20. Headlines, when set in type smaller than the body of the work, or spaced, the folios justified, or altered for each alternate page, 1 cent extra per page shall be charged.

SEC. 21. The compositor shall, in all cases, be exempt from taking away, tying up, unloading, or in any manner taking charge of matter which he has set, except to distribute, and clear away betweens, leads, and foot lines, titles, and blanks, and, also, to leave his table or

column work free of rules: *Provided*, That such matter shall be ready to clear away while the compositor holds his situation.

SEC. 22. Compositors shall, in all cases, charge for every blank page at the end of the work imposed—each form to be graduated by the following rule: In octavo forms, if less than 2 pages, to be charged as 2; for 3 pages, 4 to be charged; for 5, 6 or 7 pages, a full form to be charged.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the compositor to take two proofs of each form he imposes. All proofs taken afterwards shall be charged at the rate of 1 cent per page, and for small jobs, 5 cents each. Where extra proofs are required from the carelessness of the compositor, no additional charge shall be made.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Tabular or column work, etc., containing three or four columns of figures, or words, or figures and words, shall be charged a price and a half. All work, as above, with brass or other rules, or where there are five or more columns of figures, or words, or figures and words, with or without rules, shall be charged double price.

SEC. 2. Where a measure exceeds even ems in width, and is less than an en, an en only to be counted; but if over an en, to be counted an em.

SEC. 3. Where a measure does not exceed 8 ems in width, 4 cents extra per 1,000 ems; 8 and less than 14, 3 cents extra per 1,000 ems; 14 and under 13, 2 cents extra per 1,000 ems; 18 and under 21, 1 cent extra per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 4. All letter cast on a body larger than the face—as bourgeois on long primer—to be counted according to the face; and all letter cast on a smaller body than the face, to be counted according to the body. The standard for all regular fonts of letter, from pica to diamond inclusive, shall be as follows: For pica, 11 ems; small pica, 12 ems; long primer, 12 ems; bourgeois, 12 ems; brevier, 13 ems; minion, 13 ems; nonpareil, 14 ems; agate, 15 ems; pearl, 16 ems; and diamond, 17 ems. All fonts of letter, the alphabets of which fall below the numbers of ems above established, shall, in all cases, be charged, for every 3-em space of such deficiency, 1 cent extra per 1,000 ems.

SEC. 5. Making up furniture, casing new letter, pulling out or putting in leads (after the matter shall have been set), alterations in proof from copy, in phraseology, punctuation, capitalization, italicization, small capitalization, or in any other particular, shall be charged according to the time consumed, at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

SEC. 6. All fat matter shall be equally distributed, in such manner as the journeymen in each office, respectively, may agree upon.

SEC. 7. All work not coming legitimately under the above scale, shall be charged at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Foremen and assistant foremen on morning papers shall receive not less than \$15 per week.

SEC. 2. Foremen and assistant foremen on other than morning papers shall receive not less than \$13 per week.

SEC. 3. Compositors in book or job offices shall receive not less than \$12 per week.

SEC. 4. Ten hours shall be considered a day's work, except on Saturday, when it shall be nine, and end at 5 o'clock, p. m.

PRESSWORK.

1. Medium size or under, per token.....	\$0 25
2. Imperial or medium and a half or under.....	30
3. Double medium, or mammoth.....	38
4. On forms of but one token, advance.....	10

5.	Lifting form before completed, to be charged same as token.	
6.	Poetical works of 24s and under 72s, super royal and under (where the number does not exceed 1,000 copies, 2 cents advance), per token.....	38
7.	Steamboat bills, on post or cap paper, per ream.....	1 00
8.	Steamboat bills, on post or cap paper, one-half ream.....	50
9.	Broadsides, cap or letter, per token.....	35
10.	Broadsides, medium or larger, per token.....	50
11.	Posters, medium or under, first hundred.....	40
12.	Posters, medium or under, each additional hundred.....	30
13.	Posters, imperial to double medium, first hundred.....	45
14.	Posters, imperial to double medium, each additional hundred.....	35
15.	Handbills, half-sheet medium or under, per first token.....	40
16.	Handbills, half-sheet medium or under, each additional token.....	30
17.	Cap or letter jobs, including circulars, bill heads, bills of lading, dray tickets, magistrates' and constables' blanks, wood receipts, etc., per single token.....	35
18.	Each additional token.....	30
19.	Steamboat registers, headings, etc., on demy, per single token, or under.....	50
20.	Each additional token.....	35
21.	Blank checks, on post or demy, single token.....	50
22.	Each additional token.....	35
23.	Blank checks, on cap or letter paper, per token.....	35
24.	All jobs done in colors, to be charged by the hour.....	25
25.	All jobs on bank-note, silk or linen paper.....	50
26.	Policies of insurance, on folio post or proposition paper, per token.....	50
27.	Steamboat bills, medium or royal paper, per ream.....	1 25
28.	Steamboat bills, medium or royal paper, one-half ream.....	75
29.	Cards, No. 7 or under, per hundred.....	20
30.	Cards, larger size.....	30
31.	Hat tips, same as cards.	
32.	All parchments on letter-sheet size or over, per pull.....	65
33.	All parchments under letter-sheet size, per hour.....	25
34.	Covering tympan and drawer, each.....	50
35.	All work done with machine rollers, advance, per token.....	10
36.	Working a new hand press, first month, advance, per token.....	10
37.	For each roller that a pressman casts he shall receive.....	10
38.	After a form is put to press, the pressman shall receive 25 cents per hour for detentions caused by alterations or corrections.	

For all work done by the hour, pressmen shall receive not less than 25 cents per hour; and at not less than this rate, fine work, requiring extra trouble, and all work not coming legitimately under the above scale, shall be arranged between the employer and the employed.

1. Pressmen on daily morning papers, working by the week to receive not less than \$15; all other pressmen not less than \$12 per week.

2. Ten hours to be considered a day's work, except on Saturdays, which shall be nine hours, and end at 5 o'clock, p. m. Presswork done after 9 o'clock at night, or after 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and all work done on Sunday, to be charged a price and a half.

This scale of prices shall not prevent superior workmen from getting a higher rate of pay. But no workman shall work for less than the prices herein specified.

APPENDIX B, NO. 13.

Price List of Columbia Typographical Society, Washington,
D. C., Adopted November 1, 1854.

COMPOSITION.

1. Compositors to receive not less than \$14 per week; ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours 30 cents per hour.
2. In all offices, and at all seasons, to receive not less than \$3 for each and every Sunday, (to consist of eight hours;) and for extra hours on said day, 37½ cents per hour.

PIECEWORK.

1. All works done in the English language, common matter, from pica to nonpareil, 42 cents per 1,000 ems; nonpareil, 46 cents; agate, 49 cents; pearl, 51 cents; diamond, 62 cents. The headline, with the blank after it, and the foot line, in all cases, to be counted as three lines. An en, in length or width, to be counted an en; if less than an en, not to be reckoned. Above pica, to be charged as pica.

2. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted to constitute rule work; and two or more columns of figures, without rules, to constitute figure work.

3. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. One column of figures and one rule, in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work: *Provided, however,* That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns, (as on periodical publications,) no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for, or on account of, the rules separating the columns.

4. All heads and foot lines attached to rule or figure work, or rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.

5. All foreign languages, printed in Roman characters, an addition of 8 cents per 1,000 ems.

6. All work printed in Greek or other foreign characters, to be paid for at the rate of 8½ cents per 1,000 ems.

7. Arithmetical works to be paid an advance of 8 cents per 1,000 ems on the price of common matter.

8. Algebraical or mathematical works to be charged double price.

9. Spelling books, or other work containing more than two columns in a page, to be paid an advance of one-half on the price of common matter.

10. Music to be charged for according to the size of the type in which it is set. The head and foot lines to be charged the same as the body of the matter.

11. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.

12. Cut-in notes to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged 17 cents extra per 1,000 ems; and the whole page to be counted as text.

13. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.

14. All letter cast upon a larger body than the face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be counted according to its face; all letter cast upon a smaller body than the face, as minion on nonpareil, to be counted according to the body; and all letter shall measure 12½ ems to the alphabet.

15. All works, where the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, to be 5 cents per 1,000 ems advance.

16. For making up a set of furniture, not exceeding 16 pages, 40 cents; exceeding, 66 cents.

Alterations.—Compositors to receive for alterations from copy at the rate of 35 cents per hour.

PRESSWORK.

1. Pressmen shall receive not less than \$14 per week; ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours, 30 cents per hour.

2. At all times to receive not less than \$3 for each and every Sunday, (to consist of eight hours); and for extra hours on said day, 37½ cents per hour.

PIECEWORK

Kind of work.	With balls or hand rollers.	With rollers and roller boys (a) or machine rollers.
	Cents.	Cents.
Medium and below medium, when the form consists of brevier or larger letter	43	33
Below brevier, not less than	46	36
Royal, on brevier or larger letter	48	38
Royal, below brevier	51	41
Super royal, on brevier or larger letter	53	43
Super royal, below brevier	55	45
Medium and a half, on brevier or larger letter	54	44
Medium and a half, below brevier	57	47
Imperial, on brevier or larger letter	59	49
Imperial, below brevier	61	51
Newspapers, when printed on imperial	59	49
Newspapers, when printed on royal or super royal	48	38
For any size above imperial the charge shall be	71	61

a Pressman to pay his roller boy.

2. SCALE OF VARIATION FOR THE SIZE OF FORMS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PICA EMS (a) TO BE CONTAINED IN EACH.

Numerical Denomination.	Medium.	Royal.	Super royal.	Medium and a half	Imperial.
Twos	11,966	13,780	16,318	17,948	19,572
Fours	9,984	11,468	13,580	14,720	16,072
Sixes	9,306	10,716	12,680	13,960	15,138
Eights	8,816	10,152	12,044	13,224	14,408
Twelves	8,712	10,032	11,900	13,060	14,262
Sixteens	8,254	9,504	11,280	12,380	13,504
Eighteens	8,206	9,456	11,176	12,312	13,456
Twenty-fours	8,024	9,248	10,942	12,080	13,230
Thirty-twos	7,948	9,152	10,800	11,962	13,100

a This table is based upon 6 pica ems to the statute inch. The English standard (see Penny Magazine, Vol. 11, p. 422) is 7½ pica ems to the foot; but most of this country are a slight degree smaller.

3. LEGITIMATE SIZES OF PAPER.

	Inches.
Medium	18 1/2 by 22
Royal	18 1/2 by 24
Super royal	20 1/2 by 27
Medium and a half	24 1/2 by 32
Imperial	31 1/2 by 34

Any form exceeding either of these by 300 ems, to be charged as the next size.

4. All bookwork less than four tokens to be charged 2 cents extra per token.

5. Jobs, 48 cents per token, when worked on medium or paper below medium; when on royal or upward, on brevier or larger letter, not less than 52 cents; below brevier, 54 cents; when on imperial, 60 cents per token.

6. Work done in colors, double price.

7. Cards, for one pack, and not exceeding two packs, 47 cents; when exceeding two packs, to be paid for at the rate of 19 cents per pack.

8. Broadside shall be a price and a half, according to the size of the paper. To constitute a broadside, the matter to extend across the sheet without a break. A foolscap sheet, and all above, to be considered a broadside.

9. Parchments to be 50 cents per token.

10. All matter that is required to be made up and imposed in pages, to be considered bookwork, except newspapers of 4, 8, or 16 pages.

11. A token shall consist of 240 sheets.

12. For taking down or putting up a press, 25 cents per hour.

13. For lifting a form before completed, 44 cents.

14. For covering a tympan and drawer, \$1.50, or 75 cents for either.

15. When an alteration in a form takes place, each pressman shall be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour for the time occupied; or 30 cents per hour, if but one pressman, with a roller boy.

16. No pressman shall teach an apprentice presswork without the benefit of his work for fifteen weeks, or half his wages for six months; and he shall be a regular apprentice of the office.

APPENDIX B, NO. 14.

Scale of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Revised and Adopted March, 1856.

COMPOSITION.

1. Compositors to receive not less than \$14 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work, and for extra hours, 32 cents per hour; Sunday work to be paid for at the rate of \$3 per day of eight hours.

PRESSWORK.

Pressmen are to be paid not less than the same rates that compositors working by the week receive.

PIECEWORK.

1. All work done in the English language, common matter, from pica to nonpareil, 40 cents; agate, 44 cents; pearl, 49 cents; diamond, 60 cents; the headline, with the blank after it, and the foot line in all cases to be counted as three lines. An en in length or width to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be reckoned. Above pica, to be charged as pica.

2. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work, "or where three or more justifications occur in a page or column," a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted to constitute rule work, and two or more columns of figures without rules, to constitute figure work.

3. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. One column of figures and one rule, in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work:

Provided, however, That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns (as on periodical publications) no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for or on account of the rules separating the columns.

4. All heads or foot lines attached to rule or figure work or rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.

5. All foreign languages, printed in Roman characters, an addition of 10 cents per 1,000 ems.

6. All works printed in Greek, or other foreign characters, to be paid for at the rate of 80 cents per 1,000 ems.

7. Arithmetical works to be paid an advance of 10 cents per 1,000 ems on the price of common matter.

8. Music, double price.

9. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page and charged according to the type in which they are set.

10. Cut-in notes to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, and charged 10 cents extra per 1,000 ems; and the whole page to be counted as text.

11. Algebraical or mathematical works to be charged double price.

12. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.

13. All letter cast upon a larger body than the face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be counted according to its face; all letter cast upon a smaller body than the face, as minion on nonpareil, to be counted according to the body; and all letter shall measure $12\frac{1}{2}$ ems to the alphabet.

14. All works where the measure does not exceed 14 ems in width, to be 3 cents per 1,000 ems advance.

15. For making up a set of furniture, not exceeding 16 pages, 37 cents; exceeding, 66 cents.

Alterations.—Compositors to receive for alterations from copy, or other time work at the rate of 32 cents per hour.

APPENDIX B, NO. 15.

Scale of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Adopted February 21, 1863.

WEEKLY RATES.

1. Compositors in book and job offices, and on evening and weekly newspapers, to receive not less than \$16 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours 40 cents per hour.

2. The regular hours of work shall be as follows: From the 10th of October, inclusive, to the 10th of March, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; from the 10th of March, inclusive, to the 10th of October, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

3. The regular holidays shall be as follows: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; and all work required to be done on those days shall be paid the same as Sunday work.

On the eve of regular holidays and days generally observed as such, and on every Saturday evening throughout the year, work shall cease at 5 p. m.

4. In all offices and at all seasons compositors to receive not less than \$4 for Sunday work, the day to consist of eight hours, and to count per hour for all extra work.

5. No work shall be done at the weekly rates for less than three days—all jobs that last for a less time to be done by the piece.

PIECEWORK.

BOOK, JOB, AND EVENING PAPER OFFICE.

1. All work done in the English language, common matter, from pica to agate, inclusive, 45 cents per 1,000 ems; proof, 50 cents; and

mond, 60 cents. An en in length or width to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be counted. Works set in type larger than pica to be counted as pica.

2. All works in foreign languages (Roman characters) shall be paid 5 cents extra per 1,000.

3. Works in foreign characters shall be paid for as follows: Greek, without accents, 60 cents per 1,000, accented, 65 cents; German, 45 cents; Hebrew, without points, 60 cents; with points, (to be cast up half body and half points,) 80 cents.

4. Where words of Greek or Hebrew occur in common matter the charge shall be for the first three words or less, 5 cents, and 1 cent a word thereafter; unless the foreign character shall amount to 1,000 ems in a mass, then to be paid as per scale for such character.

5. Arithmetical works, 10 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

6. Algebraical or mathematical works, double price.

7. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.

8. Cut-in notes to be charged 3 cents a note, the whole page to be counted as text.

9. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.

10. All work under fourteen ems in width, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

11. All letter cast on a body larger than its face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be paid by the face; and all cast on a smaller body than the face to be paid by the body.

12. All letter must measure $12\frac{1}{2}$ ems to the alphabet.

13. Compositors shall correct one proof and one revise. All alterations made by the author to be paid for at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

14. For making up a set of furniture, sixteen pages, 37 cents; exceeding sixteen pages, 66 cents.

RULE AND FIGURE WORK.

15. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work or where three or more justifications occur in a page or column, a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted, to constitute rule work; and two or more columns of figures, without rules, to constitute figure work.

16. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. One column of figures and one rule, in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work: *Provided, however,* That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns (as on periodical publications), no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for, or on account of, the rules separating the columns.

17. All heads and foot lines attached to rule or figure work, or rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.

MORNING PAPERS.

1. Compositors employed on morning papers shall receive 45 cents per 1,000 ems (all letters included,) and shall in all cases work by the piece.

2. Rule work, figure work, and rule and figure work shall be charged at the rates laid down in articles 15, 16, and 17 of book rates.

3. If the hook, stone, desk, or place where copy is taken from be cleared after 7 o'clock at night, compositors to receive pay while on the wait, at 40 cents per hour; for fractions of hours the charge shall be as follows: Fifteen minutes and under, and not exceeding twenty, one-fourth hour; over twenty and not exceeding thirty-five, one-half hour; over thirty-five and not exceeding fifty, three-fourths hour; over fifty minutes, one hour.

4. At least two hours' composition shall be supplied between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock p. m.

5. Compositors to correct one proof.

6. In consideration that the office in which the official debates of Congress are printed can not obtain the copy until the Houses of Congress adjourn and the reporters' notes are written out, the proprietor thereof shall have the privilege to commute all time for waiting and afternoon copy by paying 5 cents per 1,000 ems over and above the foregoing scale of prices: *Provided*, That such system shall continue throughout each session of Congress.

PRESSWORK.

1. Pressmen shall receive not less than \$16 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours, 40 cents per hour.

2. At all times to receive not less than \$4 for each and every Sunday (to consist of eight hours), and for extra hours on said day, 60 cents per hour.

3. In any office where there are more than four presses, no pressman shall have charge of more than two power presses, except in the case of an unavoidable exigency.

(Feb. 21, 1863.)

APPENDIX B, NO. 16.

Scale of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Adopted July 2, 1864.

WEEKLY RATES.

1. Compositors in book and job offices, and on weekly newspapers, to receive not less than \$21 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours 50 cents per hour.

2. The regular hours of work shall be as follows:

From the 10th of October, inclusive, to the 10th of March, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; from the 10th of March, inclusive, to the 10th of October, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

3. The regular holidays shall be as follows: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; and all work required to be done on those days shall be paid the same as Sunday work.

On the eve of regular holidays and days generally observed as such, and on every Saturday evening throughout the year, work shall cease at 5 p. m.

4. In all offices and at all seasons compositors to receive not less than \$5 for Sunday work, the day to consist of eight hours, and 70 cents per hour for all extra work.

5. No work shall be done at the weekly rates for less than three days, all jobs that last for a less time to be done by the piece.

PIECEWORK.

BOOK, JOB, AND EVENING PAPER OFFICES.

1. All work done in the English language, common matter, from pica to agate, inclusive, 60 cents per 1,000 ems; pearl, 65 cents; Diamond, 75 cents. An en in length or width to be counted an em; if less than an en, not to be counted. Works set in type larger than pica to be counted as pica.

2. All works in foreign languages (Roman characters) shall be paid 10 cents extra per 1,000.

3. Works in foreign characters shall be paid for as follows: Greek, without accents, 75 cents per 1,000; accented, 80 cents; German, 80

cents; Hebrew, without points, 75 cents; with points, (to be cast up half body and half points,) \$1.

4. Where words of Greek or Hebrew occur in common matter the charge shall be for the first three words or less, 5 cents, and 1 cent a word thereafter; unless the foreign character shall amount to 1,000 ems in a mass, then to be paid as per scale for such character.

5. Arithmetical works, 10 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

6. Algebraical or mathematical works, double price.

7. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.

8. Cut-in notes to be charged 3 cents a note, the whole page to be counted as text.

9. All bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, to be paid for according to the type in which they are set.

10. All works under 14 ems in width, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

11. All letter cast on a body larger than its face, as bourgeois on long primer, to be paid by the face; and all cast on a smaller body than the face to be paid by the body.

12. All letter must measure $12\frac{1}{2}$ ems to the alphabet.

13. Compositors shall correct one proof and one revise. All alterations made by the author to be paid for at the rate of 45 cents per hour.

14. For making up a set of furniture, sixteen pages, 50 cents; exceeding sixteen pages, 75 cents.

RULE AND FIGURE WORK.

15. Rule or figure work.—All rule or figure work, or where three or more justifications occur in a page or column, a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set. All matter in which two or more rules are inserted to constitute rule work; and two or more columns of figures, without rules, or one column of figures and one rule, to constitute figure work.

16. Rule and figure work.—All rule and figure work to be paid double the price of common matter. Two columns of figures and two rules in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work: *Provided, however,* That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns, (as on periodical publications,) no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for, or on account of, the rules separating the columns.

17. All heads and foot lines attached to rule or figure work, or rule and figure work, to be reckoned the same as the body of the matter.

EVENING PAPERS.

1. Compositors on evening papers shall, in all cases, work by the piece, and have at least six hours' composition each day; and if, during said six hours, they may be compelled to wait, they shall be paid while on the wait, 45 cents per hour. For fractions of an hour the charge shall be: For fifteen minutes and under twenty minutes, one-fourth hour; over twenty and not exceeding thirty-five minutes, one-half hour; over thirty-five and not exceeding fifty minutes, three fourths hour; over fifty minutes, one hour.

2. On all evening or weekly newspapers where the foreman or maker-up sets type, he shall take his regular turn for copy. All copy shall be placed on the hook, and fat advertisements or any other description of fat matter shall not be culled.

MORNING PAPERS.

1. Compositors employed on morning papers shall receive 60 cents per 1,000 ems, (all letters included,) and shall, in all cases, work by the piece.

2. Rule work, figure work, and rule and figure work shall be charged at the rates laid down in articles 15, 16, and 17 of book rates.

3. If the hook, stone, table, desk, or place where copy is taken from be cleared after 7 o'clock at night, compositors to receive pay while on the wait, at 50 cents per hour; for fractions of hours the charge shall be as follows: For fifteen minutes and under twenty, one-fourth hour; over twenty and not exceeding thirty-five, one-half hour; over thirty-five and not exceeding fifty, three-fourths hour; over fifty minutes, one hour.

4. At least two hours' composition shall be supplied between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock p. m.

5. Compositors to correct one proof.

6. In consideration that the office in which the official debates of Congress are printed can not obtain the copy until the Houses of Congress adjourn and the reporters' notes are written out, the proprietor thereof shall have privilege to commute all time for waiting and after-noon copy by paying 10 cents per 1,000 ems over and above the foregoing scale of prices: *Provided*, That such system shall continue throughout each session of Congress.

PRESSWORK.

1. Pressmen shall receive not less than \$21 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work; and for extra hours 50 cents per hour.

2. At all times to receive not less than \$5 for each and every Sunday, (to consist of eight hours,) and for extra hours on said day 70 cents per hour.

3. In any office where there are more than four presses, no pressman shall have charge of more than two power presses, except in the case of a fellow-pressman being absent by sickness, or other temporary cause, in which case the man attending the presses shall be paid the full amount of the absentee's wages: *Provided*, That no pressman shall have claim for any such extra service for more than three days in any one month.

(July 2, 1864.)

APPENDIX B, NO. 17.

Scale of Prices of the Columbia Typographical Society, Washington, D. C., Adopted October 13, 1866.

BOOK AND JOB WORK.

1. All works in the English language, common matter, from pica to agate, inclusive, 60 cents per 1,000 ems; pearl, 65 cents; *display*, 75 cents. An en in length or width to be counted as an em, less than an en not to be counted. Type larger than pica to be cast up as pica.

2. Works in foreign languages (Roman characters) shall be paid price and a half per 1,000 ems.

3. Where words of Greek or Hebrew occur in common matter, the charge shall be 5 cents extra for the first three words or less, and 10 cents per word thereafter; unless the foreign characters shall amount to 1,000 ems in a mass, in which case they shall be charged a price and a half.

4. Arithmetical works, 20 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

5. Algebraical or mathematical works, double price. Should lines or small portions of algebra occur in an ordinary work, 50 cents per hour shall be charged for the time consumed in composing them.

6. Works printed with the old English spelling, contractions, superiors, etc., shall be charged 10 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

7. Prefaces, contents, or any prefixed matter cast up to the book in which they are composed, and take the extras of the work to which they belong.

8. Blank pages in a form shall be charged by the compositors only when the matter is made up or imposed by him, but *clerks* books and

concluding pages shall be charged by the compositor, whether made up by him or not, at the same rate as the body of the work to which they belong.

9. The office has the privilege of claiming full titles and dedications, but in no case shall piece-paying establishments claim half titles, or any other prefixed matter, nor cull the fat portions of any work.

10. Headlines, etc., giving a synopsis of the contents of each page, when filled up by the proofreader after the matter has been made up, to be charged 50 cents per hour for the time consumed in inserting.

11. The establishment shall furnish the necessary sorts of all works requiring an unusual quantity of capitals, figures, italics, points, etc. Sorts furnished subsequent to matter being set up shall be inserted at the expense of the office.

12. When matter is set without leads, and is afterwards required to be leaded, such matter shall be leaded at the expense of the employer, and the compositor shall charge for it the same as if he had originally put in the leads.

13. Compositors may be required to clear away or distribute all fat or objectionable matter charged by them, when the sorts in it have been supplied by the office, and take out leads from dead matter when the leads have been supplied by the office; except in cases where the matter has been kept standing for a second edition, in which case the office shall take charge of it.

14. Side notes shall be counted the full length of the page, and charged according to the type in which they are set.

15. Cut-in notes shall be paid 25 cents each, and the whole page charged as text.

16. Bottom notes, contents of chapters, etc., in smaller type than the text, shall be cast up to the type in which they are set.

[Casting up side notes, etc.—When a compositor is required to cast up his pages to ascertain their value, he is entitled to reckon in his calculation all that constitutes part and parcel of his page. It is upon this rule that he acts when he casts up a page of two columns, for he includes in the width of his page the reglet or rule which separates his columns. In table work he reckons the rules or blank columns which may occur in his page. So, also, in casting of bottom notes, he reckons the reglet, rule or white which separates the text and the note; and upon the same principle he is entitled to reckon the reglet in the square of his page.]

17. All matter set in a measure less than 16 ems in width, of whatever type it may be composed, shall be charged 5 cents per 1,000 ems extra.

[Note.—When more than two columns appear on the face of a page, this article shall not apply, but the case shall be governed by article 20.]

18. When cuts are inserted in the matter or worked in pages along with the body of the work, such cuts belong to the compositors; but when the cuts are worked entirely separate, the same as copperplate engravings or lithographic plates, they are not claimed by the compositors.

19. When cuts inserted in matter cause overrunning in making up—as works on natural philosophy, chemistry, etc.—and also when questions are appended to the page, 50 cents per hour shall be paid for the time occupied in overrunning or appending the questions.

20. All work where three justifications or columns (words or figures), without rules, occur in a page or column shall be charged a price and a half, according to the type in which it is set; when more than three columns occur, to be charged double price.

21. All rule and figure work to be charged double the price of common matter. Three or more columns, (figures or words,) with rules, in a page or other matter, shall constitute rule and figure work: *Provided, however,* That on works the pages of which are uniformly made up of two or more columns (such as periodical publications) no charge beyond that of common matter shall be made for [or] on account of the rules separating the columns.

22. Title headings and foot lines to column and tabular work shall be considered as part of such matter and paid for accordingly.

23. Short pages in a series of tables are charged as full pages.
24. Matter consisting of four or five blank columns (lines, etc.) to be charged a price and a half; but when the columns are less or more, to be charged double, cast up to the type used in the work as when they occur.
25. It shall be the duty of the compositor imposing to take two proofs of each form. All proofs taken afterwards shall be paid for at the rate of 15 cents each for letterpress forms, and for stereotype forms and small jobs 5 cents each. When extra proofs are required through the carelessness of a compositor, they shall be taken at his expense.
26. Compositors shall correct one proof and one revise. All corrections made by the author to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per hour.
27. In all cases where bad letters are marked by the compositor in consequence of worn-out defective fonts, the same shall be corrected at the expense of the establishment.
28. All letter cast on a larger body than the face (as *fourteen on ten long primer*) shall be cast up according to the face, and all letter cast on a smaller body than the face (as *minion on nonpareil*) shall be counted according to the body.
29. All fonts of type, the alphabet of which measures less than 12½ ems, shall be cast up in depth to the body of the type used, and in width to that of the next smaller type.
30. When necessary to facilitate work, the employer may appoint a maker-up: *Provided*, That not more than 4 cents per column shall be deducted for making-up, imposing, taking the necessary proofs, etc.; the compositor to charge the entire page, including head and foot lines.
31. For bad manuscript, works of an intricate nature, etc., not governed by these articles, 50 cents per hour shall be charged.

TIME WORK.

32. Compositors and pressmen employed by the week shall receive not less than \$24 per week, eight hours to constitute a day from the 1st of October to the 31st of March, and ten hours to constitute a day from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, inclusive. For extra work 50 cents per hour. After 12 o'clock midnight, 75 cents per hour.
33. The regular hours of work shall be as follows: From the 1st of October to the 31st of March, inclusive, 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.
34. The regular holidays shall be as follows: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; and all work required to be done on those days shall be paid the same as Sunday work. On the day of regular holidays, and days generally observed as such, and every Saturday evening, throughout the year, work shall cease at 3 p. m.
35. In all offices and at all seasons compositors shall not be paid less than \$5 for Sunday work, the day to consist of eight hours and 75 cents per hour for all extra work.
36. No composition shall be done at the weekly rate for less than three days; all jobs that last for a less time to be done by the hour at the rate of 50 cents per hour.
37. In any case where a compositor or pressman employed on the week shall be recalled, without previous notice, after working hours to do extra work, \$1 extra shall be charged.
38. In any office where there are more than three persons of either sex, a man shall have charge of more than two women persons, except in case of a pressman being absent by reason of sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, in which event his fellow-workmen shall be appointed by the employer, may take charge of the printing. *Provided*, That an absentee be paid the full amount of his wages. *Provided*, however, That he shall not be absent more than one week in any one year.

MORNING PAPERS.

1. Compositors employed upon morning papers shall receive not less than 60 cents per 1,000 ems (all letter included), and shall in all cases work by the piece.

2. Column and tabular work.—See articles 20, 21 and 22 of book scale.

3. Bastard type.—See articles 28 and 29 of book scale.

4. Work done by the hour shall be charged at the rate of 50 cents per hour; and all time consumed in waiting for copy after 7 p. m. shall be similarly charged. For fractions of hours the charge shall be as follows: For ten minutes and not exceeding twenty, one-fourth hour; over twenty and not exceeding thirty-five minutes, one-half hour; over thirty-five and not exceeding fifty minutes, three-fourths hour; over fifty minutes, one hour.

5. At least two consecutive hours' composition shall be supplied between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m.

[*Note.*—In consideration that the office in which the official debates of Congress are printed can not obtain the copy until the House of Congress adjourn and the reporters' notes are written out, the proprietor thereof shall have the privilege of commuting all time for waiting and afternoon copy by paying 10 cents per 1,000 ems over and above the foregoing scale: *Provided*, That such system shall continue throughout each session of Congress.]

6. A cut or stereotype plate, whether complete in itself or not, belongs to the compositor.

7. On each and every occasion when a man, after having left the office for the night, shall be recalled to work before 10 a. m., \$1 extra shall be charged.

8. All matter set for newspapers during the week, whether published or not, shall be placed upon the compositors' bills and paid for at the end of the week, or at whatever time may be specified for the closing of the weekly bills.

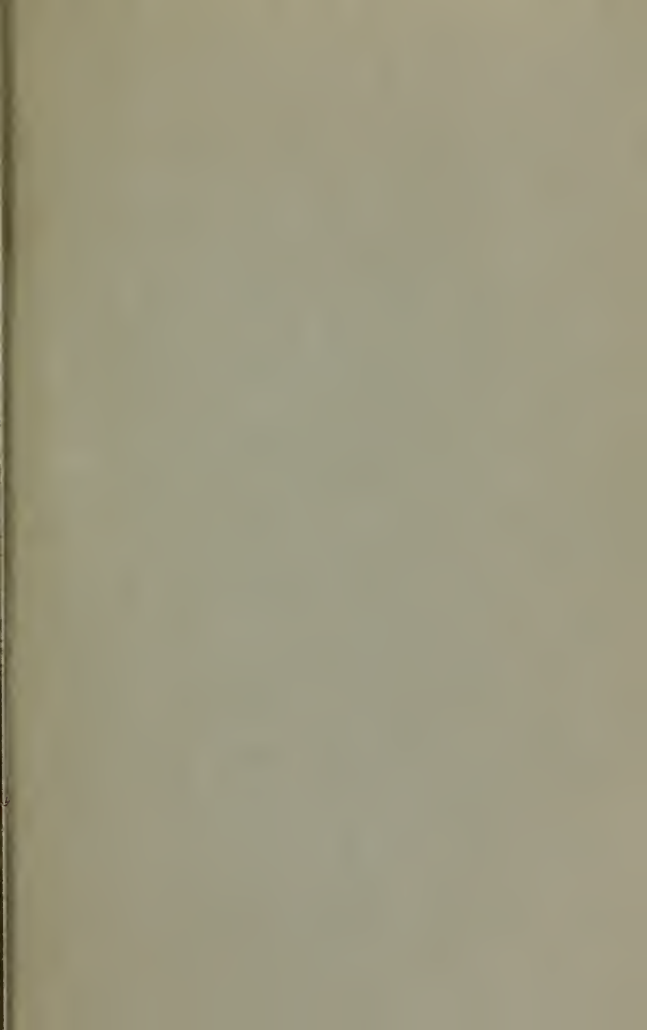
9. A majority of the hands in each newspaper office shall regulate all matters in relation to departments or other fat matter, subject to the approval of the employer, but no copy shall be culled under such regulation.

10. Compositors to correct one proof.

EVENING PAPERS.

1. Compositors on evening papers shall in all cases work by the piece, and have at least six consecutive hours' composition each day; and if at any time they may be compelled to wait for copy they shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour—fractions of hours to be charged as prescribed in article 4 of morning newspaper scale.

2. Articles 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the scale for morning papers shall apply to evening papers.



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